

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty
Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928—VOL. XV, NO. 163

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

GERMAN FINANCIER DECLARES DEFENSE WILL GO ON TO END

Even If Destruction Follows,
Reich Will Not Submit, Says
Dr. Karl Helferich

Impartial International Tribunal
to Consider Reparations
Would Be Acceptable

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 8—German opinion is that the memorandum handed to the allied powers yesterday afternoon is one of the best diplomatic communications dispatched by Wilhelmstrasse in a long time. There is, however, little optimism that the memorandum will be accepted by the Allies as a basis of negotiations. Instead there is a growing belief that the reply will show practically a united demand by the powers for Germany's surrender of passive resistance which The Christian Science Monitor representative is authoritatively informed cannot be done by Wilhelm Cuno, the present Chancellor.

What may be said to be representative of German opinion at this moment was voiced to the Monitor representative by Dr. Karl Helferich, one of the most prominent men in Germany today, and who has an international reputation as a financial and economic expert.

"You ask what I expect from the diplomatic exchange of notes which is going on at the present time," Dr. Helferich said. "To be frank, I do not expect much."

Expectations Aroused

"Lord Curzon spoke in the House of Lords on April 20 words which awoke certain expectations among all people who wish a peaceful disentanglement of the European chaos in the conflict which was brought about by France's step. Lord Curzon referred to himself as a 'neutral' who at any moment could turn into a 'most useful agent.' Lord Curzon indicated in the case of a German step in the direction pointed out by him the help of the British Government would be forthcoming to both parties." In its note of May 2 Germany adhered to Lord Curzon's indications in all essential points. You will understand the more than unfriendly reply caused much surprise and bitterness, especially since Lord Curzon advised us to exclude from the discussion the Ruhr invasion—in other words, the fact which is holding us by the throat as an 'imperious, indispensable matter,' and to treat only the reparations question.

The Hughes Proposal

"The German offer furthermore declared willingness in case the other parties being of a different opinion than the German Government, concerning the limits of German ability, to accept the proposal Charles E. Hughes made at New Haven, in December last, namely to submit the reparations problem to an impartial international tribunal of independent experts. Apart from the fact that the European powers, inclusive of England, did not pay any consideration to this important point, in the German offer, the Government of the United States, as far as I am informed, has not yet made any reply to the German offer, which was also submitted to it."

"We know that we cannot expect any help from outside sources in the struggle for the unity and existence of the German people, if we do not defend ourselves with all the means which have been left us. And we are determined to carry out this defense jusque au bout. But permit me to say the following openly to you, an American: Being in the situation into which we have been brought, we believe that we are justified in raising a moral claim on foreign nations, especially the United States.

The Fourteen Points

"The German people laid down their arms in November, 1918, not without conditions and only after the President of the United States had solemnly promised in the name of his people and in the name of all the allied associated powers that peace would be made on the basis of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CHURCH UNION BACKS WORLD COURT PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Members of the Church Peace Union, at its semi-annual meeting at the headquarters of the World Alliance for International Friendship, 70 Fifth Avenue, pledged their aid to President Harding in his effort to bring the United States into the World Court. Those at the meeting called on all Christians, regardless of party affiliation, to associate themselves with the President "in this high-minded endeavor, to associate the United States with the other nations of the world in obtaining peace."

The members who signed the resolutions are: Dr. Peter Ainslie, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Bishop Charles H. Brent, Dr. A. J. Brown, Dr. Francis E. Clark, President W. H. F. Faunce, Robert H. Gardiner, Archbishop John J. Glennon, Dr. Frank O. Hall, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Hamilton Holt, Prof. William L. Hull, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Dr. Henry Churchill King, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, Marcus M. Marks, Shaller Mathews, Dr. William P. Merrill, Henry Morgenthau, Dr. John R. Mott, George A. Plimpton, Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Walter George Smith, Robert E. Speer, Bishop James J. Walsh and Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Steps Taken to Restore Argentina to League

Buenos Aires, June 8—PRESIDENT DE ALVEAR, in a message to Congress, asked that legislation be passed to facilitate Argentina's return to normal relations with the League of Nations, and requested approval by Congress of Argentina's adherence to the League covenant. He recalled the retirement of the Argentine delegation from the League Assembly in 1920 because of rejection of the Argentine proposal that all sovereign nations be admitted to membership. The Chamber of Deputies had already voted credits to meet Argentina's annual payments toward the League expenses.

CHINESE DEMAND JAPANESE APOLOGY

Note Sent to Tokyo Calling for
Indemnities and Punishment of
Men Who Shot Chinese

PEKING, June 8 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office today sent a note to Tokyo demanding an apology, indemnities and the punishment of the Japanese commander and his marines, who shot down Chinese supporters of the Japanese boycott at Changsha, in the Province of Hunan, on June 2.

The rioting at Changsha, June 2, and at Shasi, province of Hupeh, May 15, was the result of the movement that has swept China for a boycott of all things Japanese in retaliation for Japan's refusal to abrogate the famous "twenty-one demands" treaty in 1915.

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 8—Li Yuan-hung, the President, shows signs of determination to make a fight against militarist domination of the Government by refusing to resign. He has issued a statement declaring that the constitution must be completed, then he will leave the presidency. He sent a representative to Tientsin to urge the Prime Minister to return and asked for the advice of Tsao Kun, who is at present at Paotungfu, but these are considered purely formal steps.

The Premier refused to return and requested the President to find a successor. Dr. W. W. Yen has now been asked to assume the Premiership, but no reply has been received from him so far.

The Cabinet's resignation has created a favorable opportunity for men of standing to join the ministry, as the President is determined to break the militarist control. Dr. Yen may accept the invitation on this account.

The conference with representatives of the Suchow railway bandits has ended and all major points have been settled.

ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO INDEMNITY BILL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—The Indemnity Bill received the royal assent yesterday and now becomes law. It is substantially the same as amended and agreed upon recently in the House of Commons. Before being read a third time in the House of Lords on Wednesday two amendments were added. The first, submitted by Lord Salisbury, permitted the claimants to be represented by counsel before the award commission. The second by Lord Grey expressly reaffirmed the constitutional theory that the authorities should not arrest without trial by due process of law.

Thus everybody is to be satisfied. W. C. Bridgeman, the Home Secretary, will not be made to suffer personally for action taken in good faith, on expert advice. Persons improperly deported can recover damages and the Liberals are appeased by the definite reaffirmation of the personal liberty doctrine.

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REAL PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE MADE BY SANTIAGO CONFEREES

Arbitration Agreement Signed by 20 Nations Important
Safeguard, Says Chilean

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Augustin Edwards, Chilean Ambassador to Great Britain and president of the fifth international conference of American states, recently held under

American disarmament," notwithstanding sensational press statements to the contrary.

"Under the intoxicating influence of sensationalism," said Mr. Edwards, "an attempt has been made to show



© Associated Press
Augustin Edwards
Chilean Ambassador to Great Britain

that this chapter of the conference, one topic out of the 19 taken up, was a failure, and that, therefore, the conference accomplished nothing. This is ridiculous, for South America is engaged, not like the rest of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

STRICTER ECONOMY PLEA OF PRESIDENT

High Cost of Government Demands Most Serious Consideration, He Says

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8 (AP)—Every means possible "should be employed to insure against unnecessary increases in the cost of Government," declared President Harding in a letter to M. B. Lambie, professor in the University of Minnesota, made public today.

Professor Lambie is secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, which will hold its annual convention at Faribault on June 20 and 21. The letter complimented the league on its choice of taxation as a principal topic at its convention.

"There is no more important duty confronting public officials everywhere than the enforcement of the utmost measure of economy consistent with good administration," wrote President Harding.

"This has been a fundamental of the national Administration's policy. I cannot too strongly endorse every effort that your league may support to carry a like policy into the realm of municipal administration."

The national burden of taxation, said the President, "is a direct and most onerous charge against the national income; it bears heavily upon every kind of business and production."

Continuing, the President wrote:

"Within the past few days the Census Bureau, at my request, has furnished some figures which seem to me to impress as nothing else could the necessity for the careful administration in every governmental unit."

Expenditures arose from \$383,000,000 in 1913 to \$1,005,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 133 per cent. Indebtedness increased from \$423,000,000 in 1913 to \$1,012,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 135 per cent. The figures hardly require comment, because they demonstrate so conclusively, it seems to me, that costs of government are rising at a rate which at least justifies the most serious consideration."

Along with the foregoing data regarding cost of state governments, the Census Bureau has furnished some figures on the increasing number of citizens and communities. These figures are based on the returns of the Government of 227 of the largest cities in the country.

It is shown that for cities in this group revenues in 1913 amounted to \$890,000,000 and in 1921 \$1,567,000,000, an increase of 76 per cent. For the same group expenditures were \$1,010,000,000 in 1913 and in 1921 \$1,726,000,000.

NEW RADIO TEST PROVES SUCCESS

Speech Made Before Electricians Is Broadcast From Four Stations Simultaneously

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—A new experiment in multiple radio broadcasting was carried out here last night when the speech of Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was sent out simultaneously from four broadcasting stations.

The speech, which was delivered before a meeting in Carnegie Hall of the National Electric Light Association Convention in progress here this week, was relayed by special telephone equipment to Chicago, Pittsburgh, Schenectady, and a New York station.

At each of these stations the talk was amplified and broad cast over the usual radio apparatus.

The electric waves caused by the speaker's voice were magnified perhaps a billion times before being cast out into space from the four stations.

Radio fans had been notified in advance of the event, and last night's audience was probably one of the greatest on record. Because of the great power used in the experiment those in charge expressed confidence that the speeches could be heard all over the American continent, including Alaska and Mexico, in England, Hawaii, and Cuba, with the possibility that the waves reached as far away as Scandinavia and Japan.

Mr. Barnes spoke of the development of the various industries during the past 10 years because "the aid of electricity and the increased output of the workers." But this development, he said, must be regulated.

The first award of the Charles A. Coffin Foundation medal was made at the meeting. This medal, along with a \$1,000 prize, is to be given each year to the company of the electrical industry which makes the "distinguished contribution to the development of electric light and power for the convenience of the public and the benefit of the industry during the past 10 years."

The medal and prize were won by the Southern California Edison Company, which will hand over the \$1,000 to its Employees Benefit Fund.

Martin J. Insull of Chicago predicted that by 1930 the investment in the electric light and power business in the United States would amount to \$15,000,000,000.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

PROHIBITION LAW WINS BIG VICTORY IN SHRINE WEEK

Good Order Officially Attributed to Absence of Intoxicating Liquor

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, June 8—Prohibition faced its supreme test in Washington during Shrine week and met it triumphantly. That is the considered judgment of all authorities directly concerned with the preservation of public order. The greatest crowds in the capital's history were the best-behaved on record. That unprecedented result is attributed to the absence of the saloon.

Washington was not bone dry while the Shriner's were congregated. Some of them came here with private supplies and at their hotel headquarters there was drinking. But almost no cases of public drunkenness were observed. Disorder in the streets, this writer is officially informed, was confined without exception to the city's normal "bad eggs," aided by an influx of out-of-town pickpockets. Not a Shriner nor any other visitor identified with Shrine activities was "picked up" by the police for disorderly conduct. The week's record is destined to stand for all time as an example of mass behavior when the incentive of intoxicating liquor is not publicly at hand.

Agreedly Astonished

ROY A. HAYNES, Prohibition Commissioner, and his staff frankly contemplated Shrine week with misgivings. Though they had planned for weeks in advance to dry up all possible sources of liquor supply, they feared the worst when a couple of hundred thousand "good fellows" got together for merrymaking purposes.

Mr. Haynes has been agreeably astonished.

"The finest tribute to prohibition since the Volstead Act became operative" is his summary of Shrine week.

He believes the results achieved will be of epoch-making influence on the prohibition enforcement movement. Shrine week showed that great throngs of Americans, deliberately bent on pleasure-seeking, can gratify their desires without making public spectacles of themselves, as sometimes happened in "booze" days. Mr. Haynes looks upon Washington's record during the Shrine conclave, as an excellent curtain-raiser for the report of prohibition work during the past two years, to be made public on June 11.

Prohibition Given Credit

Major Daniel Sullivan, superintendent of the District of Columbia police department, told the writer "there isn't the slightest doubt" that prohibition was mainly responsible for Shrine week's magnificent orderliness.

Major Sullivan's force was so little troubled with disorderly conduct, despite the unparalleled size of the crowds, that policemen were able to concentrate on the task of regulating traffic.

The fact that there were fewer automobile accidents than ever in Washington, and that all forms of vehicular and pedestrian traffic were conducted without noticeable friction, is due to the preoccupation of the police with street duties. If they had to cope simultaneously with tens of thousands of people stimulated with strong drink, Major Sullivan is confident they would have had another story.

Policemen Congratulated

The district police are being showered with congratulations from military, naval, and civilian authorities from all parts of the country on the excellence of arrangements for the parade.

Opinion is universal that Pennsylvania Avenue was policed as no great parade thoroughfare in America ever was before. "My men were able to attend to that job," says Major Sullivan, "because the crowds were unusually easy to handle."

Milton Strasburger, former Municipal Judge and a member of the provost-marshals' court, set up by the Shriners themselves to deal with disorderliness, joins in the view that saloonless Washington was primarily responsible for public order. The Shriner's court was practically unemployed during the six days it was in session. Arrangements were made to keep the court at work all night.

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disappearance is only a matter of time, if the present process of elimination is allowed to proceed rapidly and in an orderly manner. Abrupt changes in established practices are fraught with danger to all parties.

We have been studying and working to eliminate the 12-hour day for more than 25 years. We have made experiments with projects for complete elimination, some of which have proven measurably successful. Others have been complete failures. But the total result has been the reduction of the number of men in our manufacturing processes who work over 10 hours by more than 50 per cent since 1914. This rate of reduction indicates that the long turns will be self-eliminated in due course, the exact time depending naturally upon all the factors entering into an economic change of this magnitude. If, in the meantime, a practicable plan for abolition of the long turn is worked out by the industry and be applied without severe economic disturbance, we shall be happy to participate with the rest in its adoption.

Steel Investigator Declares

Three Shifts Are Practicable
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Denial of the claim of leaders in the iron and steel business that it is industrially and economically impossible to establish the eight-hour shift for thousands of workers now required to labor 12 hours a day, is made by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Committee on Work Periods of the American Engineering Societies.

Amplifying the report of the committee's investigation of the 12-hour day in iron and steel mills, recently made public, Dr. Howe declared that the survey had demonstrated beyond any doubt that the eight-hour day is not only practicable, but that the profits of iron and steel concerns which introduced it have not been diminished by the change.

He pointed out that no country in the world can compete with the United States in iron and steel, and said that most managers and executives with whom the members of the committee conferred were of the opinion that elimination of the 12-hour day was more important than greater dividends. Greater profits, it was said, should now be sought by means of new labor-saving devices rather than by exacting further tribute from labor. Many plants already are operating successfully on the three-shift eight-hour system.

Low overhead and expert technical skill, Dr. Howe explained, enables the United States Steel Corporation to produce pig iron at \$2 a ton less than its

EVENTS TONIGHT

Wentworth Institute: Annual exhibition of day students' work, until 10 p.m.
Hitchcock Free Academy: Supper and meeting in interest of endowment fund, 8:30.

High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury: Annual recital by pupils of Mrs. Alice L. Glover.

Episcopal Theological School: Public "Illustration of Types of Church Music," St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8:15.

Coplay—"The Liked of 'Em," 8:30.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30.

Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:30, 8:15.

State—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Liza," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public rhododendron, azalea and iris exhibition under auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, noon to 9 p.m.; free lecture on irises by Roger S. St. John, secretary American Iris Society, 8:15.

Northeastern University: Annual field day, Riverside.

Brockton Public Schools: Annual field day, Brookline Fields, 2:30.

Quincy Boy Scout Jamboree, old Adams Academy grounds, Quincy, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Boston Boy Scout training class in fire-fighting, Boston Fire Department Drill Yard, 1st Old Street, 8:30.

Boston Boy Conference, Camp Quasquaque, Halifax, Mass.

Brockline Bird Club: Group trip to North Woods, Quabbin Reservoir.

Field and Forest Club: Group walk to Harts Hill and Melrose Highlands, afternoon.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Group trip to Melrose Highlands, afternoon.

Frances E. Willard Settlement: Annual open house, Llewellyn Lodge, Bedford, 10 to 5.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight
WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports, 8:30, vocal and instrumental concert.

WNAC (Boston)—8, concert program by instrumental trio.

WEF (New York)—7:30, "Children's Wonder House," 7:50, soprano and contralto solos, 8:10, baritone solos, 8:30.

"The Romance of Marriage," 8:30.

WIZ (New York)—7:45, "Gosselie Current Topics," 7:45, literary talk, 8:30, contralto solos, 11, time signals and weather forecast.

WTI (New York)—7:45, income tax talk, 8:35, soprano solos, 8:45, sports, 8:50, concert, orchestra.

WGJ (Schenectady)—7:40, baseball scores, 7:45, vocal and instrumental concert.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, musical program, 7, baseball results; current events, 7:15, horoscope, 7:30, hints to farmers, 8:30, concert programs.

WBZ (Springfield)—8:30, baseball results, 8:45, farm topics, 9:25, laughs from 10:15, 8:35, a few moments with Benjamin Franklin.

"Pops" Program for Tonight

Overture to "Fra Diavolo"....Auber
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier"....R. Strauss
March of the Little Lead Soldiers
Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor"....Borodin

"Auld Lang Syne"....Outuret Solennelle, "S11"....Tschakowsky

Song to the Evening Star from "Trammlhäuser"....Wagner

"A Kiss in the Dark" from "Orange Blossoms"....Herbert

Rondo Capriccioso....Mendelssohn-Jaschinski

Fantasia, "La Traviata"....Verdi

Largo, "Washington Post"....Handel

March, "Washington Post"....Sousa

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 10, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents. Single copy, 15 cents (in Great Britain, 5 cents). (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

competitors. Labor is only from 5.8 per cent to 8 per cent of the total manufacturing cost.

Dr. Howe expressed the belief that a change to the eight-hour day would result in the compensatory advantage of increased efficiency, morale and the contentment of employees. Throughout the entire steel industry, he said, there had been a decided trend for the past 10 years toward a shorter work day.

GERMAN FINANCER DECLARIES DEFENSE WILL GO ON TO END

(Continued from Page 1)

well-known 14 points. The 14 points were hard and heavy for Germany, but in part contained for us guarantees against oppression and subjugation. I only mention the promise of the general reduction of armaments. Germany was disarmed, but France and her allies on the continent were permitted to increase their armaments considerably, as compared to the condition of their armaments before the war. I call attention to President Wilson's declaration that in the future peoples should not be moved hither and thither like figures on a chessboard without their consent, whereas now the world is looking on while France is making use of its military domination to subjugate 8,000,000 Germans in the Rhineland and Ruhr district to its power as pledges for monetary claims.

Anglo-Saxon Intervention

"We will continue to struggle for our unity and liberty, in the full realization that the struggle may become our destruction. But then it will not become the destruction of Germany alone. The peaceful settlement of the struggle does not depend upon our good will alone. The good will that we have so far has proved in vain. It will be proved again to a degree which, in the opinion of many good Germans, already exceeds the limits drawn by economic possibilities and our sense of honor, by the memorandum which our Government handed the allied and associated powers yesterday. But everything will be vain so long as the United States and England do not make up their minds to utilize the possibilities of exercising their influence on France's policy of force. I am convinced that the governments of the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples will arrive at this decision by the force of circumstances. I should like to express the desire that the United States does not await the moment of outside pressure, but proves to the world beforehand that its political action does not need economic or political pressure to cause it to fulfill its moral obligations."

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS COMPLETES 1923 ORGANIZATION

Directors-at-large and chairmen of standing committees were appointed yesterday by the board of directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, thus practically completing its organization for the ensuing year. By action taken at the annual meeting in May they are, by virtue of their office, members of the executive board. They are as follows:

Mrs. George D. Chamberlain of Springfield and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pittman of Brookline, directors-at-large; Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Hopedale, chairman finance; Mrs. Walter Dewey, Boston, international co-operation to overseas; Mrs. Anna M. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College, American citizenship; Mrs. Jessie Lottman-Barron, Boston, unification of laws; Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, Brookline, living costs; Mrs. Marion L. Higgins, Boston, social hygiene; Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, Boston, government efficiency.

The appointment of chairmen of women's auxiliary and other means committees was postponed until the next meeting. Miss Priscilla McClellan will serve another year as executive secretary, and Mrs. True Worthy White continues as civic director.

VETERANS LAW IN EFFECT

Under a new law, effective today, Veterans of Foreign Wars in Massachusetts are entitled to hold public parades on the same basis as the national guard, United States army and other military organizations which carry firearms. The veterans will have a state encampment in Boston June 15 to 18.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional showers this evening and Saturday; fair Sunday.

Northern New England: Showers this evening and tonight; Saturday fair; fresh south to southwest windsqualls this evening.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy in west and showers in the east portion tonight; Saturday fair; moderate temperature with fresh south to southwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The weather map shows a disturbance of considerable area, but moderate intensity over the middle Atlantic states, the upper Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes and the north central eastward. It has been attended by short and thunderstorms within the last 24 hours in the middle Atlantic and New England states and it brought about considerably lower temperatures in the north Atlantic states and the region of the Great Lakes. The outlook for New England is for fair weather and moderate temperature on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

City	Standard Time	Local Time	Meridian
Atlantic City	75	75	75
Boston	62	62	62
Albany	58	58	74
Buffalo	58	58	52
Portland	58	58	60
Charleston	58	58	60
Chicago	58	58	74
Denver	58	58	68
Eastport	44	44	54
Gastown	58	58	64
Hartford	58	58	56
Helena	58	58	54
Washington	58	58	73

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Citizenship Granted 150 Who Hear America Extolled

Records of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Will Aid You in Being Good Citizens," Judge Lowell Tells Group

One hundred and fifty men and women were granted the privilege of entering upon the duties of a citizen of the United States of America in the Federal District Court at Boston today. Others were given this opportunity yesterday. More will be accorded the responsibility at naturalization sessions next week.

Judge Lowell told the new citizens that they are entering upon citizenship in the greatest and richest country in the world. It is such, he declared, because of the kind of citizens it has had in the years of its upbuilding. It is great because its men and women have been equal to solving the problems of freedom and democracy.

"It is your duty to be good citizens," the judge said. "You must take an interest in public affairs. You must go to the polls and cast your vote at each election, whether national, state or local. You should read that you may know the problems of the public and your own affairs as a citizen. You may read with benefit the story and achievements of Washington, Franklin and Lincoln. Such records will do you in being good citizens and as such I welcome you to citizenship in the United States of America."

In a collective oath the applicants swore renunciation of fidelity to any other country, and pledged allegiance to the United States, to defend it against aggression and to obey its laws. With the signature of the final paper of naturalization, these 150 new citizens were made.

ATTORNEY PLANS SWIFT WET TRIALS

Federal Judge to Co-operate to Prevent Delay

"Justice delayed is justice denied," —this no longer may be charged against the United States courts in Boston in their handling of prohibition cases if the plans of Elihu D. Stone, Assistant U. S. Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, are carried out. Mr. Stone, who is charged with prosecution of a majority of prohibition violators in the federal courts here, is seeking to clear the crowded liquor dockets of the courts that swift and certain justice may be meted out in the future to the bootlegger and rumrunner and give prospective offenders cause to think twice before engaging in illicit liquor traffic.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of these plans, Mr. Stone said:

The average life of a prohibition case in the federal courts of Boston has been about one year up to the present time, and this delay has been largely responsible for the escape of violators from punishment. Within the past year, however, transfers of other posts, witnesses have forgotten important facts, and the very fact that a year has lapsed often gives the defendant the impression that his offense have been forgotten.

Speaker Young announced appointment of the charter for revision of the commission for the memorial gymnasium and armory. Following that ceremony President and Mrs. Little will give an informal supper at their home to the members of the senior class.

The commencement exercises, Monday forenoon, and the commencement ball Monday night, will conclude the university year.

TEACHERS TO STUDY IN BOSTON

Hundreds of Sunday school officers and teachers from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut are planning to make Boston their headquarters for a week of summer study and professional training, from June 15 to July 6, at the summer school of religious education at Boston University, under the auspices of the board of Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SCHOOL SURVEY PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special)—The Hartford League of Women Voters is to propose to the United States to keep out of foreign entanglements was called "impossible advice" by Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, of the department of political science at Amherst College, in his address here at the initiation of the 1923 members of the Phi Sigma Kappa Scholarship Society of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

"International Relations" was Professor Gettell's theme. He devoted himself to an effort to prove that this

country could not maintain a policy of isolation. He declared it had not done so during its earlier years and that the Spanish War definitely closed the intervening period of deliberate isolation. After 1900 the United States could not have continued its aloofness. Commercial relations had already made political relations essential. "We cannot expect to develop commercial relations abroad and avoid political relations," he said. "The connection between business and politics is inevitable; you cannot deny their common interest."

Professor Gettell said this country was not a world power because of the World War; rather it was drawn into the World War because it was a power world. The United States is no less concerned with world problems than the great nations of the world over it huge war debts. Being in the world, it remains for the United States to play a man's part instead of avoiding the responsibility of world problems.

PROHIBITION LAW WINS BIG VICTORY IN SHRINE WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

Even with the Imperial Potentate's strict injunctions, one couldn't tell what might happen in a myriad of 200,000.

As matters turned out, the Shriners' court had virtually nothing to do. No Shriner malefactor at all was brought before it. Its activities were for the most part of an arbitral character. It also fulfilled the functions of a lost-and-found bureau. As a tribunal for the trying of Shrine misdemeanants, the court was useless.

So Shrine week at Washington probably has set a mark for exemplary conduct when immense throngs gather in our big cities for convention or other purposes. It is certain that Kansas City next year, for example, will do its utmost to equal Washington's Shrine record. It will shrink from any comparisons that might inure to its discredit. The prohibition forces, and dry advocates generally, feel that in the campaign to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, Shrine week was a decisive battle.

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Prohibition Commissioner Haynes issued a statement today that during the Shriners' convention the normal number of arrests for drunkenness was cut in half. He said that fact offered evidence that "unmistakable progress has been made in constructive enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The orderliness of the assembled hosts—was of everlasting credit to this great fraternal organization," the statement continued, "reflecting the high type of citizenship of the membership and bespeaking its reverence and respect for constitutional law, which will have a very far-reaching and salutary effect, and be of incalculable aid in the further progress of the work."

"The effectiveness of co-ordinated plans to keep poisonous liquors out of Washington speaks for itself, for all records were broken. The supply was not here, even had there been a disposition to use it. According to official figures announced by Major Sullivan, chief of police, there were only 28 arrests for drunkenness for the week, compared with 54 last

CAPE COD FOREST PLANTING ADVISED

State Officials Look Over Large Burned Area

YARMOUTH, Mass., June 8 (Special)—A survey of the burned forest areas on Cape Cod, with the purpose of deciding on a policy of reforestation, was made today by William H. L. Basely, State Commissioner of Conservation, following a meeting of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, in which members representing 15 Cape towns urged continuance of the state forestry plans, and pledged the co-operation of the chamber to the undertaking.

Lincoln Crowell, local representative of the State Forestry Division, declared at the chamber's meeting that the recent Cape fires had cleared 25,000 acres of brush, and if the State should reforest the area within four or five years the fires would prove to have been profitable. "The loss of the wood, most of which was



WASHINGTON'S MANY PARKS OFFERED OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SHRINERS TO REST AFTER MARCHING

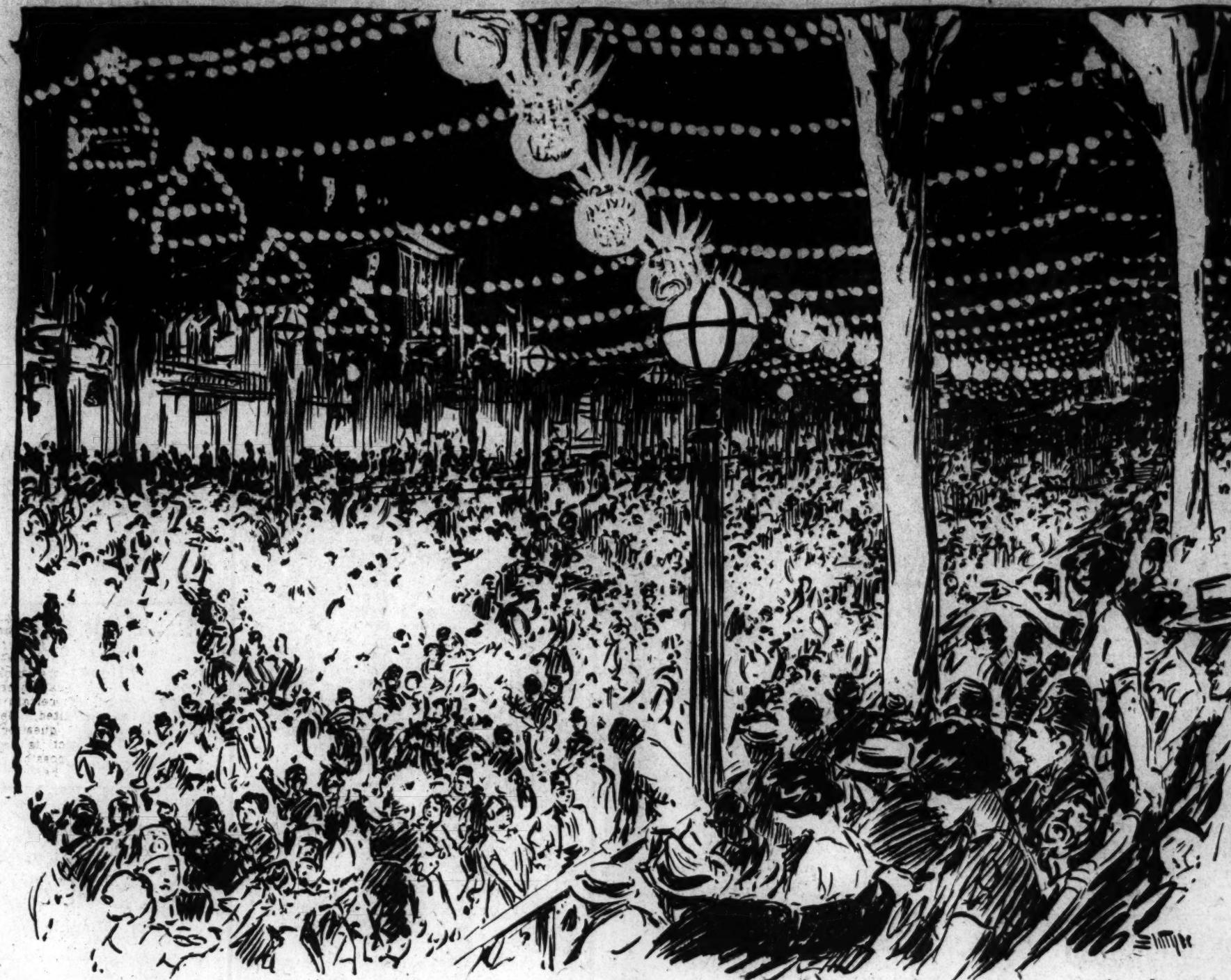
scrub oak," he said, "would be more than compensated for in the lessened cost of reforestation. The absence of brush removes a fire menace. But the new work must be begun at once to be effective, for in five years the same menacing growth will have reappeared."

The initial cost of the installation of a system of fire prevention, Mr. Crowell said, would be less than the yearly cost to the towns of Bourne and Sagamore of fighting these recurrent fires.

PECK LAW IS SUSTAINED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8 (Special)—An attempt yesterday to take the Lamarre-Belshumeur bill from the Judiciary Committee failed in the State Senate, the Republicans defeating the proposal by a vote of 18 to 13. This measure would abolish the provision of the Peck educational law, which prohibits the teaching of any subjects but languages in any other language than English.

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When the "Dance of the States" Was at Its Height



The Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., Last Night, During the Concluding Event of the Shriners' Convention. The 48 States Were Represented in the Final Terpsichorean Revels

Along the Road to Mecca

Special from Monitor Bureau.

Washington, June 8

A JOKE on Almas Temple nobles has been broadcast among visiting Shriners. It has been admitted that Washington's welcome was, in the literal sense, just a bit too warm. Now it has become known that Almas Temple, as host of the convention, had the responsibility for setting the date. There was wide latitude of choice—from May to September. A picked committee consulted long and earnestly with Government experts, studied records for the last 20 years and decided that the first week in June was apt to present the best type of Washington weather—cool and free

gone for nothing! The Tripoli nobles asked complacently, "How come?" So they received a special dispensation to go through their maneuvers after the historic pageant parade, being the only patrol allowed to give a special drill at the convention. The 40 members of the patrol, in evening dress, silk hats, white spats, gloves and canes, gave one of the finest drills the city has seen.

♦ ♦ ♦

Horseshoe pitching has not yet taken its proper place as one of the sports of the national capital, and none of the amateurs of Washington was able to put up a decent fight against Noble J. E. Jensen, of El Riad Temple, Sioux Falls, S. D. Mr. Jensen is champion horseshoe pitcher from his part of the country, and he was anxious to find a foe worthy of his steel in the effete east. It was no use. After observing his accurate aim, prospective competitors simply dropped out of the running, saying, "What's the use?"

♦ ♦ ♦

TRAVELERS SHOW
LARGE INCREASE

Nine Thousand Members in New England Councils

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 8 (Special)—Exactly 9000 members are reported in the New England councils of the United Commercial Travelers by C. A. Haines, grand secretary, in his annual report to the convention, in session in this city. The increase over the previous year is 171 members.

Today the election of officers is scheduled, and it is the general expectation that the present officers below that of grand counselor will move up one notch. This will provide for the choice of Grand Junior Counselor T. H. Hersey of Bangor, Me., to be grand

COUNSELOR, in succession to Alley R. Knight, who is presiding over this convention.

At this convention all the officers are in attendance and 68 other delegates representing the several counsels. The following committees were announced last night:

On state of the order—Barker Burbank of Portland, H. B. Bond of Worcester and F. L. Carter Jr. of Wollaston.

On mileage and per diem—H. T. Jenks of Providence, W. A. Ricker of Burlington and E. Y. Grant of Somerville.

counselor, in succession to Alley R. Knight, who is presiding over this convention.

On resolutions—C. H. Thompson of Bangor, F. J. H. Jones of Manchester and O. W. Ellis of Ticonic.

On charters and dispensations—S. Greathead of Lowell, E. H. Lamson of Marble City and O. A. Butts of Concord.

CRAWFORD HOUSE TO OPEN CRAWFORD, N. H., June 8—The Crawford House, Crawford Notch, will open on Saturday, June 16, it being the

only one of the larger hotels in the valley between Intervale and Bethlehem to undertake this early opening.

The Barron Hotel Company, which operates the Crawford House, is trying out this experiment in order to accommodate the many tourists who would like to make a trip early in the season to the White Mountain district but have not been able to do so in the past owing to the late date of the hotel openings.

BOTH SIDES ARE PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE. The drys may make no effort to block the Tucker bill in the House, figuring on the effect of the vote on Assembly candidates two years hence. As for the wets, "the big struggle," says Dr. Seelman, "is the next one."

BUDAPEST BUYS GERMAN COAL
BUDAPEST, June 8.—The newspapers report that the municipal gasworks has signed an agreement with a German company for the purchase of 175,000 tons of coal.

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From other French houses there are the new seed voiles, melange ratine, and eponges in filet, checked, striped and plain weaves.

From England—Lovely drop stitch voiles and crepes. English prints in large and small patterns, always brilliant in coloring, for the important little jackets and for simple sports frocks.

From Switzerland—Hand-loomed dotted Swiss, silver crepe and plain and embroidered organdies.

From Scotland—The famous D. & J. Anderson zephyr-gingham and madras shirtings.

From Japan—Fine cotton Canton crepe.

From Ireland and Belgium—The finest dress linens from the sheer handkerchief weaves to the heavy non-crushable and French finish weaves.

From America—The new silk and cotton crepe de chine, all manner of lovely crepes and voiles, printed and woven tissues and ginghams, and Normandy applique voiles.

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ASSEMBLY READY FOR ADJOURNMENT

Rhode Island Governor and the Appropriations Committee Patch Up Differences

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8 (Special)—When the Rhode Island Assembly reconvened today, it was with the expectation of adjourning (since due to night), the differences between the Governor and the Legislature on the appropriation bill having been patched up at a long conference last night between Gov. William S. Flynn and the members of the House Committee. It was announced that the bill as deleted and amended at the suggestion of the Governor, undoubtedly would be passed.

The Governor vetoed the Republican appropriations bill, claiming that his views were ignored in its framing. Data, on which the bill was based, was then submitted to him and conference on objectionable items followed. The bill carries appropriations in excess of \$4,400,000.

From time to time the General Assembly has passed enabling acts, but otherwise state departments have been without funds for as long as two months, during a record-breaking deadlock in the Senate, where the Republican members succeeded in defeating the Democratic platform measures, and where Lieut.-Gov. Felix A. Toupin, with the Democratic minority in filibuster, incurred considerable criticism for autocratic and arbitrary rulings.

The Assembly, reconvening today, has been in session 29 legislative days longer than the 60-day session for which pay of members and mileage is allowed by law. If it adjourns tonight, as planned by leaders in each party, the Assembly will have defeated the most constructive bills introduced in recent years, those bills on which Mr. Flynn campaigned and was elected against heavy Republican leads.

These bills, the repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters, the proposals for a constitutional convention for redistricting the senate in proportion to population and the 45-hour bill, defeated by big Republican majorities are considered to leave that party with the same fight on its hands that it had last fall. Most of these reforms were backed by organizations independent of political affiliation and by prominent educators.

RETAIL MERCHANTS PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 8 (Special)—Tentative plans have been made for the convention of the Retail Merchants' Association of Massachusetts, in this city June 20 and 21. W. P. G. Harding, head of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, will be one of the speakers, and William H. Chandler, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be another. Delegates, estimated to number 200, will arrive in the city the morning of June 20 and will be met by a committee of the Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce and conveyed to the Maplewood Hotel, where a luncheon will be served at 12:30 o'clock. Mayor Charles H. Power will make an address of welcome. A golf match between teams representing the eastern and western parts of the State will be decided the second day. In addition to a number of addresses there will be an open forum for the discussion of mercantile problems.

PAPER COMPANY TO GROW PEANUTS

PORTLAND, Me., June 8—The Brown Company, pulp and paper manufacturers, of this city and Berlin, N. H., is taking steps to acquire the title to 30,000 acres of state lands in the Everglades of Florida, and 30,000 additional from the private owners of alternating sections. It was announced yesterday.

The company will grow peanuts and other oil-bearing plants, from which it will extract the oil to combine with pure hydrogen gas, one of its by-products, to form a cooking fat, which it will market.

FEDERAL LAND BANK OFFICIALS ARE CHOSEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8 (Special)—The Federal Land Bank of Springfield has been reorganized under the provisions of an amendment of the Farm Loan Act by which farm loan associations gain representation on the board of directors. By the new plan these associations elect three directors, while three others are appointed by the Farm Loan Board, and one director-at-large is nominated by the farm loan associations and confirmed by the Farm Loan Board.

Directors chosen by the farm loan associations, after spirited contests, are: P. G. McIntyre, Norway, Me.; Charles R. Treat, Orange, Conn.; Dr. G. F. Warren, College of Agriculture,

Cornell University. Directors appointed by the farm loan board are: E. H. Thomson, three years; John J. Merriam, two years; Edwin H. Forbush, one year; these being already officers of the bank. Herbert Myrick, Springfield, has been named director-at-large.

These officers have been elected: President, Edward H. Thomson; vice-president, B. G. McIntire; secretary, Edwin H. Forbush; treasurer, John J. Merriam; registrar, William H. Browning.

TOWN IN QUANDARY OVER SCHOOL LAW

WINDSOR, Mass., June 8—The School Department in Windsor has appealed to Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, asking him to point out some way in which the town can fulfill the requirements for school attendance without having sessions on Sundays. The law requires sessions on 160 days, between July 1 and June 30. Windsor will be only able to get in 159, although school began on the first Monday in August, and for the last two months school have been in session every other Saturday. Conditions last winter compelled the closing of the schools, from the last of December until late in April. Unless the town fulfills the number of school days required by state law, it must forfeit \$5000 received from the Massachusetts School Fund.

RHODE ISLAND TOWN CLEAN-UP IS ORDERED

WEST WARWICK, R. I., June 8 (Special)—Thomas E. Harrop, chief of police and former textile strike leader, has ordered the closing of the three most notorious places in this town in fulfillment of his pre-election pledge to clean up West Warwick. Accompanying the order is a report to the town council containing evidence which the chief has collected against the places and on which prosecutions will be brought to force compliance with his orders.

Mr. Harrop said he was unable as a member of the defunct police commission to obtain the closing of the places. The commission was abolished by act of the Legislature and the town council named Mr. Harrop, a blacksmith, as chief.

Washington Observations

WASHINGTON, June 8—WALTER FOLGER BROWN of Ohio, who has just returned to Washington after acting as itinerary advance agent for President Harding, continues to be conspicuously mentioned as the party campaign manager for 1924. Mr. Brown will go ahead of the President's party later in the month, to see that the ways are cleared at every possible point. The former Progressive chieftain is widely acquainted in the west, dating from 1912 days, when he was an important cog in the "Bull Moose" machine. It is because of his close association with the Roosevelt movement that he is considered a valuable pacifier for the purposes of next year's presidential campaign. President Harding has great esteem for him. He tried hard to send Brown to Japan as Ambassador in 1921.

Observations around about Washington were made by this observer during Shrine week from the incomparable vantage point of the sky. For nearly two hours he cruised in an F-5-L seaplane of the Atlantic fleet. Beautiful as all the world knows the valley of the Potomac to be, its panoramic glories need to be envisaged from aloft. Washington itself becomes truly a city of magnificence. Even Alexandria develops unexpected picturequesque. Mount Vernon and its sylvan environs are loveliness itself. As for an aerial hike in Lieutenant Henderson's bus, no flivver, limousine, street car, Pullman or elevator could possibly provide easier riding. Even when we were dropping smoke bombs, aimed with uncanny accuracy at a moored boat 700 feet below, this land-lubber passenger was unaware of any interference with the deliciously even tenor of our way.

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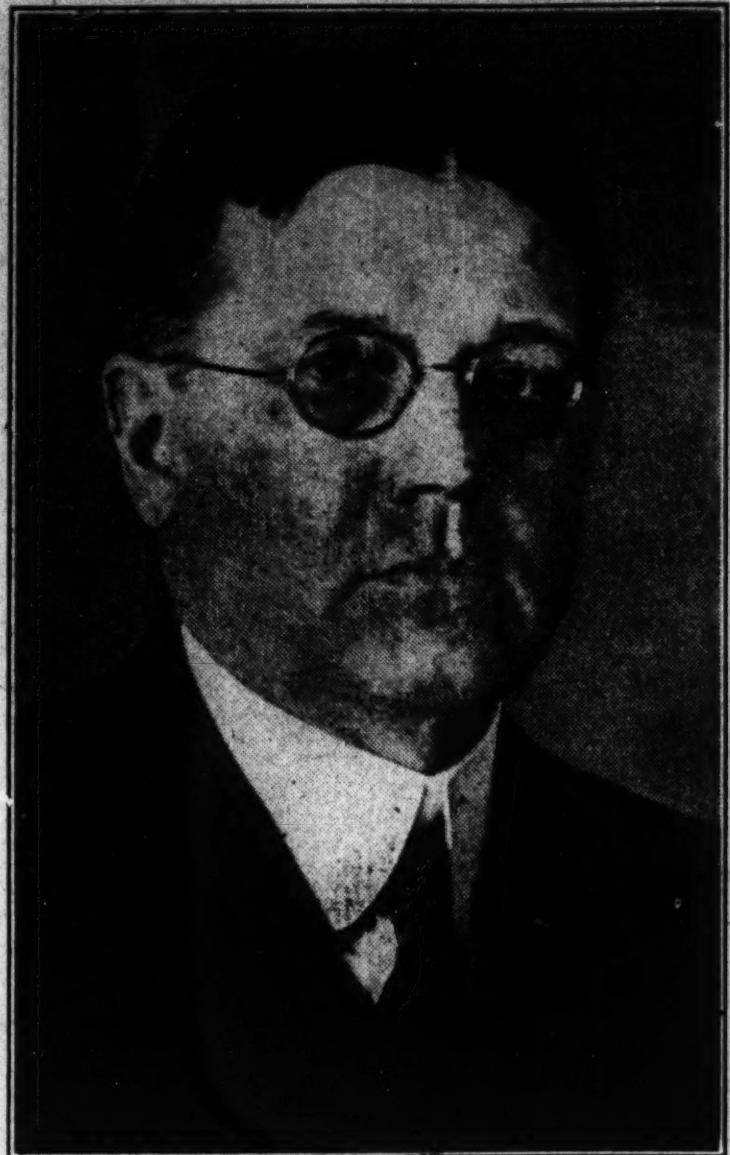
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Former Progressive Leader, Who Is Looked On as Harmonizer in Coming Presidential Campaign

F. W. W.

preparations to welcome President Harding on July 26. His final decision to speak in the metropolis of British Columbia is the result of more than a year of negotiation, begun when Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to Washington, was at Vancouver in 1922. Barrings a handshake with Porfirio Diaz across the Mexican border by President Taft and President Wilson's trip to Europe, Mr. Harding's sojourn on Canadian soil will be the only occasion of a United States President's presence on foreign territory. The British Columbians feel a bond of special kinship with their fellow North-American south of the Dominion line. Vancouver is a go-ahead community, with tall buildings and railroad and port life des-

◆ ◆ ◆

Louis C. Cramton, Representative from Michigan, who would like to see the Treasury spend \$50,000,000 on prohibition enforcement, is a long-time dry advocate. He is counted on to be valiant in the fight against spread of the New York nullification movement. He was a co-author of the Warner-Cramton liquor law, enacted by the Michigan Legislature as the State enforcement code. Mr. Cramton is a graduate of the University of Michigan, lawyer by profession, once published a newspaper, and is entering upon his sixth successive term in the House.

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TWILIGHT TALES

The Palace of the King

MRS. BARLOW was sitting in the library trying to read, but he was really more interested in the conversation of the twins and a friend of theirs, Chester Blair—the boy who owned the rabbit, Harum Scarum. The children were curled up on the floor, playing parishes, while they talked very fast, indeed.

"It must have been awful to live then," said Chester. "They didn't have telephones, or movies, or phonographs. Grandma told me they had to go everywhere or else write letters (shake, shake, shake). And once, when she had to stay at home a lot, she used to say: 'Why doesn't someone invent a singing machine or a reading-aloud machine?' And they never did for years and years—Double sixes!"

Mr. Barlow put down his paper. "I will tell you a story," he said, "about a boy who lived in Rome 300 years ago. Well call him Pietro and he was attached to the household of the King."

"One day, while crossing the square in front of the Palace, he was suddenly brought to a halt by some talk between two men; concerning a secret plan to defeat the King's intention of taking some territory from Spain. Pietro hid behind a column, where he was able to overhear their plot, and, when they ceased talking, he came out cautiously and hurried into the Palace to seek an audience with His Majesty."

"As Pietro passed along, a dark winding corridor, what was his astonishment to hear voices from the square, coming from the mouth of a bronze bust at the further end, and to see the King himself seated below and listening to every word. The King turned and Pietro, sinking on his knee, delivered his news. The King smiled: 'You are a faithful servitor, Pietro,' he said, 'but this

friend (pointing to the statue) is a speedier messenger.'

"The explanation of this strange occurrence was a device, invented by a man named Kircher, consisting of long, twisting tubes which conveyed sound for several hundred feet. One end of them secretly abutted on the square, while the other end was inclosed in the bronze head which amplified the sound.

"In that palace were many wonderful things. Once Pietro was at a party where music was furnished by an organ which nobody played, but which gave forth beautiful tunes. Sometimes the music was the composition of men and sometimes it was the song of birds, bubbling out of the throats of bird statuettes; or the melodious crows of roosters, which flapped their wings as they opened their beaks. Three jolly blacksmiths hammered tunes on their anvils; and a boy, named Pan, blew a pipe, while a nymph in a cool green grotto echoed every strain he played. Moreover, 13 bells played beautiful chimes.

"Pietro had always longed to travel and in this marvelous palace painted pictures of foreign places were thrown upon a screen by an instrument which your grandmother, Chester, would call a magic lantern; and which was the ancestor of our moving pictures."

"But what happened to all these things?" asked Chester, his eyes very big indeed.

"In that day," answered Mr. Barlow, "no way existed of making things in quantity. One man built the machine he invented, and no one else knew how. In time the things were destroyed and almost forgotten. Drawings for these instruments, however, made by the inventor, are preserved in a museum in Rome. That's how I know about them."

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 8
DEMOCRATIZATION of the Prussian administration has been carried out to a considerable extent since the revolution, according to figures presented by a representative of the Prussian Ministry of Interior Affairs at the convention of democratic government officials recently. Prussia is divided into 12 Provinces, each of which is headed by a Provincial President. These 12 presidents have been replaced since 1918 by Democrats. Each Province is divided into districts, of which there are 33 in Prussia. Of the 33 district heads, 31 have been replaced by Democrats. Each district is, in turn, divided into parts (Landkreise), headed by a Landrat. There are 428 such Landkreise in Prussia, of which 277 are now headed by Democrats. Moreover, Prussia has 22 police presidents, of whom 20 have been replaced by Democrats since 1918.

This rapid democratization of Prussia is all the more remarkable when one considers that Prussia formerly was regarded by the other Federal States as the center of reaction and when one remembers that the Republic is only four and a half years old. As Prussia is the largest Federal State in Germany, its democratization naturally has a great influence on the other states. The Berliner Tagblatt, official organ of the Democratic Party, in commenting upon these figures, expresses its dissatisfaction, however, with the progress of the democratization of the Prussian administration. It asserts that in the ministries of finance and justice of the Reich, as well as in Prussia, "not even with a magnifying glass could traces of democratization be discovered despite the fact that these ministries are so important for the carrying out of the laws of the Republic."

The consumption of liquor in Germany is now only about one-half the amount consumed here in the last year

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Selected Oranges, Prunes, Cherries, small Pears, Plums, Apricots and sliced Pineapple; this assortment is put up in boxes of four sizes. 1 lb net, \$1.00; 2 lb, \$2.00; 3 lb, \$3.00; 5 lb, \$5.00.

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PEACE PROMOTED IN LATIN-AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

the goods on sale. A decree ordering all goods to be provided with price tags was promulgated some time ago, when the shopkeepers began to change their prices according to the apparent wealth of the customer. In 39 cases permission to carry on trade was withdrawn. Among other goods confiscated by the authorities in April were 6,414,300 marks' worth of meat, 7,352,100 marks' worth of butter, 2,224,419 marks' worth of eggs, and 6,320,000 marks' worth of flour. The reason for the confiscation was that they were sold at too high a price.

The cutting off of German industry from its source of raw material and coal by the occupation of the Ruhr district by the French and Belgian forces is already showing its effect on the labor market in Germany. A report published recently in the Federal Labor Journal complains that unemployment is spreading more and more, and that by now every seventeenth workman is out of work. The number of factories introducing short hours is increasing daily. According to the reports submitted by 36 unions, 1,237,358 of their 5,117,661 members are working short hours. In March for each 100 positions open there were 340 men out of work. The labor market for women was better, as was shown by the fact that for each 100 positions open there were only 150 applicants. On April 17, the report says: "A total of 614,797 applications for work had been submitted to the 722 most important unemployment bureaux, which were able to find only 65,158 positions."

The cost of living increased in the week ending May 4 by 5.8 per cent, as compared with the preceding week. On May 4 prices were 3253 times higher than in 1913. The price of clothing increased by 18 per cent, as compared with the preceding week.

In building up its mercantile marine Germany has endeavored to make use of all technical improvements and the experience which it has obtained in the many years of its peace shipping. That it is aware of the needs of the times and is striving to meet them, thus bringing new passengers to its transatlantic lines, is proved by the following communication received by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here from the management of the North German Lloyd in Bremen:

After the war, there was a special need to insert between the third-class (as the open deck is generally called) and the second-class cabin a middle class on our liners. After the war the educated middle classes, who formerly traveled in first and second class, no longer have the means to do this. On the other hand, these passengers would not feel themselves comfortable if they traveled third class. To meet their needs a middle class has been inserted, which corresponds, as regards comfort and food, to the manner of living of the middle classes.

General Ludendorff spoke before a meeting of university students at Würzburg recently, when he praised the old imperial army and admonished his listeners to follow in its footsteps. The army was an indispensable necessity for Germany, he said. It gave to Germany its security, its liberty and enabled it to prosper. He characterized the army as "a spiritual power and a sharp sword." "The Germans will only regain their liberty," he said, "if they recall the moral teachings and the willingness to sacrifice, as exemplified in the old imperial army. General Ludendorff closed with the admonition that German students should spread the old traditions of the army and should follow them themselves.

Police headquarters in Berlin have a special department for the prosecution of food and other profiteers, whose number is still very large in Germany, due, in no little extent, to the unstable condition of the mark.

Last month no less than 1582 cases of violations of the economic regulations were investigated by this section of the police department, 1258 of which were turned over to the courts for prosecution. In 939 cases the price limit had been exceeded and in 348 cases no prices were attached to

PEACE PROMOTED IN LATIN-AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

world, in diminishing a race of armaments, but in avoiding any such race, and the steps taken at Santiago practically assure that no such ruinous competition will ever take place."

Mr. Edwards admitted that the South American nations were unable to arrive at a numerical basis on which to maintain naval armaments, but he said: "When Argentina and Brazil have only two dreadnaughts apiece and Chile has only one, no such thing as a 5-5-3 agreement is mathematically possible. Beside America's 18 capital ships, England's 22 and the 10 or less of other nations at the Washington conference, we were embarrassed by having so little to reduce."

The real progress achieved, he said, was in the complete frankness with which all the nations concerned placed their elements of strength before the conference, leaving the secretaries that when the proper proportions were worked out they would meet with complete acceptance.

Latin-America, Mr. Edwards declared, with 90,000,000 population, is spending only \$200,000,000 a year on armaments, as against an expenditure by the United States of four times that amount to protect almost the same population and a much smaller area.

"There is no armed peace in Latin-America," he declared. "We are avoiding that terrible error; we are not engaged in recruiting."

A much sounder method of avoiding war than of limiting armaments, he declared, has been adopted by the conference. In the joint mutual arbitration agreement signed by the 20 nations concerned, in what he called the principal constructive proposal of the conference, the provision therein established, said Mr. Edwards, obligated every nation which had failed to settle a dispute by mediation and arbitration to place the matter before an international commission and to concentrate no troops and commit no other acts of war preparation until

the commission had rendered its report. No other group of nations, he maintained, had concluded so sweeping a precautionary pact against war, and this also justified the activities of the conference.

Mr. Edwards paid tribute to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and to Henry P. Fletcher, the principal American delegate, for the "temper of freedom and equality" they impressed on the conference, and said, speaking for his own government alone, that the alteration making the United States Secretary of State susceptible of election as president of the standing committee of the Pan-American Union, instead of holding that office ex officio only, increased the pre-eminence of the United States by allowing the other nations to confirm the election of the American Secretary of State by choice. "That and that only," he said, "was the spirit in which Chile accepted the change."

Mr. Edwards, who was elected president of the League of Nations assembly, at its third meeting last September, made no mention of that organization, but J. G. White, vice-president of the Pan-American Society, who presided, evoked general applause when he declared that the business and professional men and practically all the intelligent people of this country favor at least the entrance of America as a full-fledged participant in the World Court, and profoundly regret that that matter, as well as the League of Nations, was ever made a political issue."

KING OF NORWAY VISITS DUTCH QUEEN

By Special Cable

WAPENEVLD, June 8—Paying an official visit to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, King Haakon VII of Norway steamed aboard his man-of-war *Eidsvold* to Amsterdam. Here, the Queen and Prince Henry welcomed him and they visited together the Ryksmuseum and the Amsterdam ports.

On the same night a great gala dinner was held, the complete diplomatic corps and ministers of state being present, where both sovereigns exchanged warm words of mutual friend-ship.

WEST FAVORS WORLD COURT, SECRETARY WEEKS REPORTS

People Eager to Greet President, Who Is Regarded as an Uncompromising Dry

Mr. Weeks, a known "moderate" on the prohibition issue, found that the west looks upon President Harding as an uncompromising dry. The Secretary of War is convinced that the Republican Party will go before the country in 1924 on the clean-cut program of prohibition enforcement as it exists. On that issue Mr. Weeks is confident Mr. Harding will win.

This writer's inquiries reveal a widespread impression that the President favors the Volstead Act unmodified.

Mr. Weeks said he found everywhere an intelligent interest in the army.

"Despite the intensiveness of the pacific campaign," he said, "I am convinced that it has not seriously undermined citizens' realization of the necessity of maintaining what George Washington in the farewell address termed 'a respectable defensive posture.' I did not conceal in my numerous public addresses that the maintenance of such an establishment costs money, but I did contrive, I think, to prove that it is being conducted with all possible economy."

COLUMBUS BEACON SEEMS ASSURED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—Erection of a lighthouse in Santo Domingo in honor of Christopher Columbus, having been endorsed by a majority of the Latin-American countries, seems assured.

The proposal was made in 1914. Abandoned when the World War began, it was revived last year. It is estimated that the lighthouse would cost about \$1,000,000.

The proposal was unanimously endorsed by the Fifth Pan-American Congress at Santiago, on April 28.

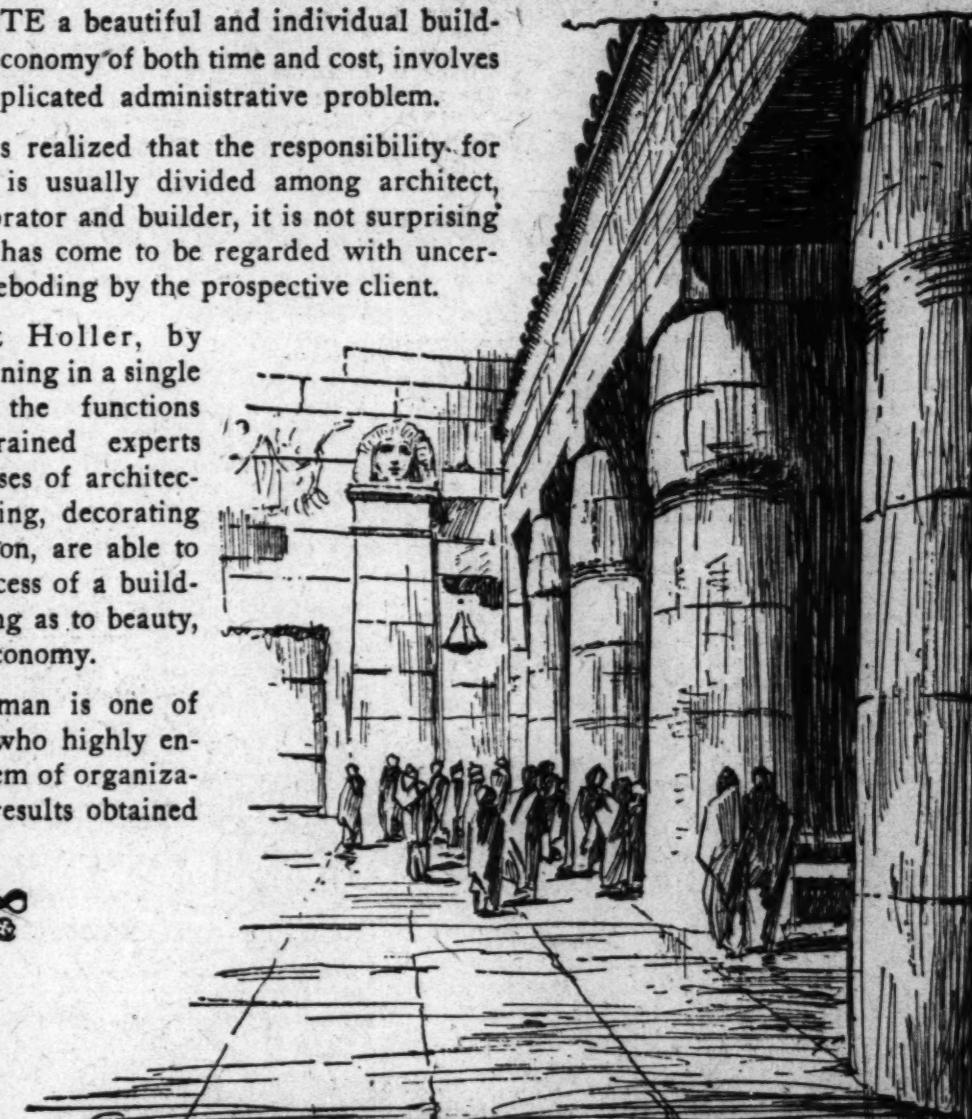
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LOS ANGELES

MISS JOHNSON'S SERVICE DEFENDED

League of Women Voters Again Urges Her Reappointment to the Labor Board

In hopes that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts "may follow the policy of recognizing conscientious and intelligent service in its departments" by reappointing Miss Ethel Johnson as assistant commissioner in the State Department of Labor and Industries and concerned over the delay in doing so and the opposition to her that has developed in certain quarters, the board of directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters has given out a statement on the situation, in which it says:

Opposition to the reappointment of Miss Johnson, according to the statement made by the Governess to the representatives of women's organizations who waited upon him (in May) to urge him to make this appointment, rests on the ground that there is friction in the department. The representatives of the organizations of women maintained that reports of friction were much exaggerated, and that Miss Johnson's conduct was not responsible for such friction as did exist. Stories have been circulated that Miss Johnson was difficult to work with, and that two other organizations with which she had been connected found this to be the case. One of these organizations denied this, and the other also denied it, at the same time sending in its endorsement of the reappointment of Miss Johnson.

A fictitious interview with Miss Johnson was printed in one of the Boston papers stating that she considered \$9.00 a week adequate pay for a working girl. This was also denied, but the report continued to be circulated.

The board of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters has felt troubled by the type of campaign carried on against Miss Johnson's reappointment, and has authorized this statement in the hope that this Commonwealth may follow the policy of recognizing conscientious and intelligent service in its departments.

The organizations working for the reappointment of Miss Johnson include, in addition to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the Boston League of Women Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, Joint Industrial Council, Consumers' League of Massachusetts, Council of Jewish Women, Civil Service Reform Association and the Women's Trade Union League.

Reasons given for urging Miss Johnson's reappointment are devoted and untiring service during the three years she has already served; great co-operation with women's organizations, helping to spread knowledge of industrial conditions, laws and work of the department; valuable work in connection with the minimum wage; able reports prepared; her work on various committees; the reputation she has established throughout the country as an authority on minimum wage and industrial conditions.

OPPONENTS IN SHOE STRIKE STAND FIRM

Fourth Week Ending With Both Sides Indicating Determination to Stick It Out

BROCKTON, Mass., June 8 (Special)—With both sides standing firm, the striking shoe workers in their efforts to break away from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association to preserve their contract with the Union, the fourth week of the strike draws to an end with the situation still deadlocked.

The most unusual feature of the strike has been the lack of disturbance of any kind. With hundreds of unemployed on the streets the police have not been called upon to quell any disorders. The strikers have commended City Marshal Guerin and the police for their fairness, to which the former has replied: "We show no partiality to anyone."

The mass meeting of strikers Thursday evening at the O'Donnell playground was very orderly. The speakers assailed officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the shoe manufacturers, and the State Board of Arbitration. Edward Lyons, president of the New Lasters Union, presided. The speakers included: Dennis McCarthy, former business agent of the Dressers and Packers Union, presented as "father of the strike"; Joseph Lacouture, former business agent of the Lasters Union, one of chief insurgent leaders; Austin Gill, secretary of the Haverhill Shoe Workers Protective Union; Benjamin Fish, business agent of the Lasters Union of Lynn.

Richard C. Clifford, former business agent of the Edge Makers' Union, declared the general union to be a "contemptible organization," while Mrs. Nellie McHugh of the Dressers' and

Packers' Union denounced the union headquarters as being "rotten to the core."

The Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association met this morning and reports showed that workers were gradually returning, and that production is being steadily increased. They have been hard hit by the strike, but are determined to stand firm. The city at large is beginning to feel the effects, merchants stating there is already noticeable decrease in business.

Shoe Union Calls Strike

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 8—Another step in the campaign of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to unionize every shoe factory in the city was taken today when a strike was called in the Madian Shoe Company plant, employing 75 hands, because of the refusal of the firm to sign the union price list. The factory has employed all union workers but has operated as an open shop. The strike called at the Herrick Shoe Company, employing 50 hands, more than a week ago for the same reason, is still on.

Every visitor to Boston and its

ANTIQUARIANS URGE TABLETS FOR NEW ENGLAND LANDMARKS

Historic Spots Forgotten in 20th-Century Demand for Modernism—Action Taken by Mayor

Year by year the outward aspect of Boston and New England changes. Year by year historic landmarks disappear, and the memory of those who inhabited them and made the early history of the district and the Nation grows dimmer as "improvements" conceal the spots they made famous.

"Save the landmarks," is the slogan of antiquarians. And this is being done on a considerable scale, notably by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. But where the buildings have gone, or where it is desired to perpetuate the memory of an event or of a historic character, there still remains the possibility of placing a tablet; a poor makeshift, perhaps, but at all events better than forgetfulness.

Every visitor to Boston and its

well-established that the house with its 50 acres of land containing orchard and spring was on what is now Beacon Street, between Charles and Spruce streets, but just where it stood is doubtful.

Visitor in Ignorance

The Bunch of Grapes Tavern now is, but the visitor would not know it by any distinguishing tablet. Boston Neck, the only land entrance to the peninsula of Boston, at Northampton Street, was the scene of many an anxious military moment, and many a triumphant entry of general and statesman, but there is nothing but memory to place it. So with many another locality where stirring events occurred or makers of America lived and worked.

Antiquarians and descendants of the founders of America have been working to have proper memorials set up at important historic spots.

Following a recommendation made by Walter Gilman Page, artist and antiquarian, Mayor Curley today appointed a commission to make a study of "such historic landmarks as may be deemed of sufficient interest to deserve memorials, achievements of worthwhile citizens and events of importance, dating from 1623 to 1923." The commission includes: Walter Gilman Page, chairman; Walter Kendall Watkins, secretary; Edward Webster McGlennan and William Samuel Apleton.

The Mayor has requested the commission to submit designs of bronze tablets to be used, and asks that the seal of the City of Boston be incorporated in each design. He has also notified the budget commissioner to set aside \$15,000 for the work.

Province House Site

In the meantime, those interested are doing what they can in the way of carrying on the work without official assistance. Two important memorials will be dedicated by the General Society, Sons of the Revolution, at its adjourned triennial meeting, June 18 and 19. One tablet will mark the site of the Province House, residence of royal governors from 1716 to the Revolution, the last vestiges of which have been destroyed recently to make room for a business block. The other will be set up at Plymouth, Mass., to honor the memory of Alexander Scammell.

The story of the Province House probably is fairly familiar to everybody, between the histories and the "Twice-Told Tales," but how many people today could say offhand who Alexander Scammell was? Yet Washington said of him: "The man who inspired us all to do our full duty was Alexander Scammell."

Briefly, Scammell was the son of a settler who came from Plymouth, England, in 1732 to Mendon (now Milford), Mass., where Alexander was born, probably in 1747. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1769, and was a schoolmaster in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass., in 1770 and 1771, and in Berwick, Me., in 1772. He studied law in Durham, N. H., with John Sullivan, one of Washington's most trusted generals.

Mention of Scammell is rare in the histories, and documents touching on his life are few, yet the references to him make it evident that he was regarded as a considerable figure in the revolution. His first notable exploit was his participation in the capture in December, 1774, of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, N. H., and the carrying off of its cannon and ammunition.

From a military point of view this exploit was not remarkable, since it was accomplished by a full company

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The spot, for example, where William Blackstone, the first white settler in what is now Boston, proper, laid out his estate, is not only unmarked but not exactly known, so long has it been left undesignated. It is fairly

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The Photographic Inventory of the Garden's Fleeting Beauty

MISS FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON of New York, a photographer, who has qualified as a garden expert, has not only opened a new field in her own profession, but she has herself photographed famous gardens from Maine to California. Many of these she has had put into lantern slides by the direct color process.

This custom of making photographic inventories of gardens is charming and practical. It has found favor among the owners of large estates, for the love of horticulture has spread among women with amazing rapidity, and, while the landscape architect may plan the technical design for the lay-out of the grounds, the woman herself takes an active personal interest in the selection of the plants and flowers and their decorative display.

Miss Johnston, who won her photographic spurs at the Académie Julian in Paris, and also wears the Palms Académiques bestowed upon her by the French Government for excellence in the art, is more than a merely clever manipulator of the camera. She gets behind the superficial aspect that changes in sunlight and shadow and catches the personality of the place in precisely the same manner that a portrait painter gets at the inner personality of his subject. This invests her work with much of its individuality and charm.

Miss Johnston knows the art of human portraiture as well, for she has specialized in it and has photographed many celebrities. She then turned her attention to architectural matter with great success and later enlarged her sphere to include garden photography.

This phase of her work developed naturally because she is an ardent lover of nature, and she responded to the nation-wide movement for better home surroundings and more beautiful cities. In this field Miss Johnston has found her best field. She possesses not only the technical skill combined with the love of art and nature to attain success but she possesses an unlimited patience as well. She will watch for hours until conditions are exactly right in order to catch the garden she is photographing.

Her list of famous gardens is too long to publish, but among them is that of "Weld," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larrz Anderson in Brookline,

Mass., one of the first and most noted Italian gardens in the United States. At Old Westbury, L. I., there is the estate of Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose garden Miss Johnston has delineated in a collection of lovely views, the one shown in the illustration showing a grass path with rock border planting, others evergreens and flowering trees such as pink dog-wood and lilacs are freely used.

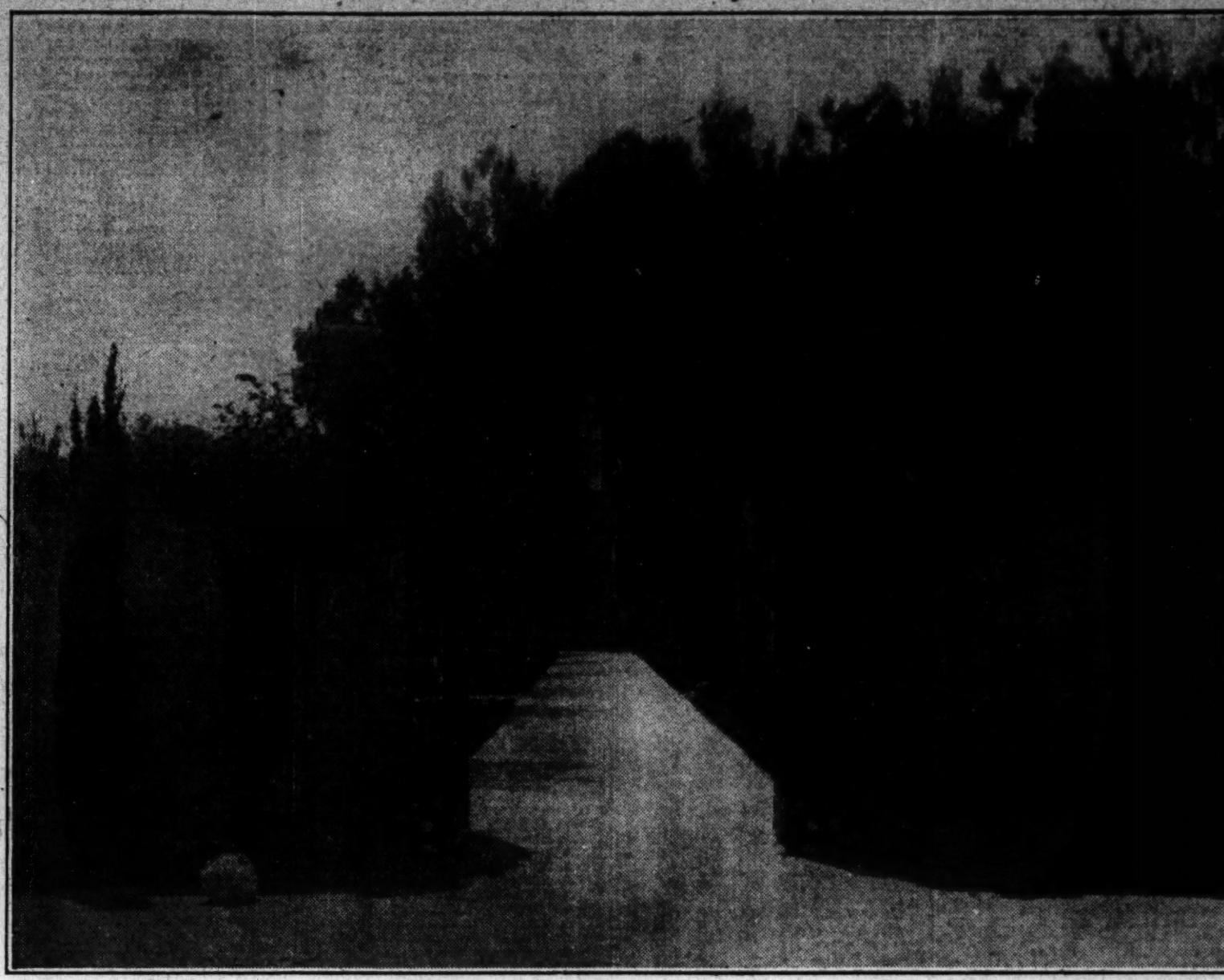
A particularly pleasing view is that of the hill-side of "Cragston," Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's summer home at Highland Falls, showing the thick carpet of early spring flowers. The bulbs are planted in the fall and by March the hills are a blaze of color and this with the view of the Hudson in the distance makes a charming picture.

"Villa Rose," the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Grant at Burlingame, Cal., one of the most colorful and picturesque formal gardens on the Pacific slope, comprises another set of successful photographic studies by Miss Johnston. Here, a sunken garden walled in and stuccoed a soft, rich pink, forms a decorative feature, with terraces planted with eucalyptus and pines. Monterey cypress hedges, Irish yew trees, pink Caroline Lestout roses and perennial borders of white, blue and purple delphinium.

"El Furdes," the California estate of Waldron Gillespie at Santa Barbara, one of the classic gardens of the Pacific coast, constitutes one of Miss Johnston's chef d'oeuvres. Persian in feeling, it is peculiarly satisfying in composition, one reason for this doubtless being that the glossy green magnolia palms and other planting were well-established before the house was built. A picturesque feature are the deep pools, which are practical as well, since they serve as reservoirs for a reserve supply of water.

There is "Lyndhurst," the estate of Mrs. Finley Shepherd at Irvington-on-Hudson; H. H. Rogers' Italian garden at Southampton, L. I.; "The Orchards," Mr. and Mrs. James Breeze's old-fashioned Long Island garden, and those of "The Briske," Harold I. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.; "Hammersmith Farm," the estate of Mrs. Hugh D. Anchincloss, Newport, R. I.; "Killenworth," George D. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.; "Marshallfield," Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James' famous blue and white garden at Newport, and hundreds of others, equally charming.

Miss Johnston is now on the Pacific coast to make photographic inventories of certain famous Californian gardens, and to lecture before botanical societies, garden clubs, art institutions, wild flower and bird protective associations on the establishment of home gardens and the development of general scenic beauty.



A Gravelled Garden Walk, Villa Rose, the Estate of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Grant, Burlingame, Cal.

Photograph by Frances Benjamin Johnston

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BOSTON BANKERS DISCUSS THE NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN

Will Be Floated Next Monday
in United States—Terms
Set Forth

Several hundred bankers met today in the Boston City Club to discuss the terms of the new Austrian loan \$25,000,000 of which is to be floated in the United States. The meeting was addressed by George Whitney, of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York.

The offering will be made next Monday by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. Other members of the syndicate include: The First National Bank of New York; The Guaranteed Company of New York; Banker's Trust Company; Kildare, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higgins & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.; Dillon, Reed & Co.

The loan will run for a period of 20 years and will bear 7 per cent interest.

TERMS OF LOAN

The loan is to be issued in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Austria and the United States in bonds of various denominations and in various currencies for amounts sufficient to yield an effective sum equivalent to not more than \$30,000,000 Austrian gold crowns or about \$12,000,000.

Of this total an amount equal to \$85,000,000 crowns is guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by the following countries: Great Britain, to the extent of 24½ per cent; France, 24½ per cent; Czechoslovakia, 24½ per cent; Italy, 20½ per cent; Belgium, 2 per cent; Sweden, 2 per cent; Denmark, 1 per cent, and Holland, 1 per cent.

In addition upward of 45,000,000 crowns will be advanced by the Swiss and Spanish governments, such advances to rank equally on pledged revenues, but not having the government guarantees. Each guarantor government is to deposit with the National Bank of Switzerland, before each issue forming the loan is made, its own bonds of like tenor and currency to cover the amount of its guarantee in respect of such issue. Dollar bonds securing the service of the issue to be made in the United States have been so deposited.

AMORTIZATION FEATURE

The loan is to be amortized in annual installments to its maturity in 1943, the quota available for such purpose increasing from about \$600,000 in the first year to about \$2,200,000 in the last year.

The loan is also to be secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the customs and the tobacco monopoly of the Austrian Government, which during the first five months of 1922 have been at the rate of 150,000,000 gold crowns, or about \$30,000,000, whereas interest charges and sinking fund will not exceed 67,000,000 crowns, or about \$13,600,000. If these receipts are not sufficient, other revenues are to be hypothecated to secure the loan.

This is the first attempt ever made by European governments in joining together to rehabilitate a European state in the making of a joint loan, each country participating guaranteeing a certain proportion of the repayment of principal and interest.

Stringent Conditions

This new money to be lent to Austria is intended to bridge over the period during which Austria will balance her budget. The conditions under which the loan is made include three definite steps. First, Austria has placed herself in the hands of a foreigner nominated by a committee of the League of Nations having absolute charge of the Austrian Government's fiscal affairs. Austria pledges reforms of the budget and the discharge of about 100,000 civil employees. Incidentally, she is about five months ahead of her schedule in doing these things.

The second provision is that all the nations of Europe shall respect the national integrity of Austria. The third requirement is that all loans and reparation payments required of Austria are to be subordinated to this new loan.

The benefit which will accrue to the United States in this flotation is not alone confined to the moral effect. The stabilization of Europe and the return of its ability to purchase United States credits is expected to be of great advantage to this country.

PNEUMATIC SERVICE EARNINGS SMALLER

The 1922 annual report of the American Pneumatic Service Company shows earnings of \$134,874 after the first preferred dividends, equal to \$1.06 a share on the 128,576 shares of second preferred, compared with \$1.99 a share in 1921 and \$2.68 a share in 1920. The income account compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross income	\$8,487,373	\$4,248,282
Operating costs	6,182,625	4,000,000
Net income	2,308,448	459,894
Int and disc earned	34,774	34,974
Total income	343,222	494,868
Bank and note int	1,171	1,171
Maint poe tba com	96,440	92,589
Balance for divs.	20,189	353,091
1st pref divs.	105,294	105,581
Surplus for year.	124,874	252,511

EVENTUAL RUSSIAN SALVATION SEEN

MOSCOW, June 7—Irving T. Bush of New York, who has been studying conditions in Europe, says he expects peasant land control to make Russia a most conservative country.

He believes "bloodshed and injustice" will gradually be forgotten, and adds: "The Communist experiment might be regarded as a benefit. It was in the people's system, and had to be got out. I find conditions here better than I expected."

REO MOTOR PROSPERS

LANSING, Mich., June 8—Bankers are predicting that the Reo Motor's 1922 earnings will be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, based on current monthly earnings. May was the biggest month in the history of the company.

CONSUMPTION BY PUBLIC SUBSIDIES

On Other Hand Construction Expands Somewhat

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

Trade is showing two distinct lines of development; for business which depends upon the daily consumption of the people has reached its peak and is declining, while that which depends upon construction and expansion undertakings is still increasing in actual volume. Seemingly, however, number of such undertakings contracted for beginning to diminish.

Motor companies, according to economic evidence, are in danger of experiencing over-production. An abundant prosperity might be inferred from reports; but the reputed great demand for cars and trucks is not accompanied by any sweeping advance in prices, and the second-hand car market is flat again.

The crop of southern lambs has not started to run freely, and packers' buyers are on the ground ready to skin off the top as soon as they are ready to come to market. Nearly half the receipts of lambs recently have been direct to packers.

The last of the California spring lambs went home in feed lots on June 2. There were 22,500 in the shipment. California sent to the market this year 290,000, compared with 230,000 last year, exclusive of those slaughtered at home and sent in carcass.

Good California lambs are quoted \$15.75 to \$16; fair to good natives, \$15 to \$15.50. There is slim call for cutts at \$10 to \$12. Good clipped old crop lambs are \$14 to \$14.75, and heavy ewes are slow at \$4 to \$6.

The recent hot spell has depressed the beef market. The outlet, however, is still good for choice heavy steers. The best are \$11.25, but few are offered good enough to pass \$11. There is a liberal showing of medium to good at \$10.25 to \$10.75, while plainer grades are slow at \$9.75 to \$10.25.

Buyers are avoiding grass-fed cattle as the number increases and the range of prices grows wider. Best fat heifers sell for \$8.50 to \$9.75, good cows at \$7.80 to \$8.50, and good shipping calves at \$6.40, and heavier at \$5.75 to \$6.25.

RAILROAD SHARES' POPULARITY GETS SEVERAL BOOSTS

NEW YORK, June 7—Two unusually favorable developments have revived interest in railroad shares, namely car loadings for the fourth week of May exceeding the million mark for the first time during this season of the year, and the combined net operating income of Class I roads reaching \$83,197,800, representing a return of 6½ per cent on property valuation. This income is the highest since the Transportation Act of 1920 was passed.

Declaration of an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 on the stock of the Pere Marquette Railroad also has been an important factor.

Directors of the New York Central are expected to increase the regular \$5 rate at the next meeting and the Baltimore & Ohio is reported to be considering a resumption of pay-

ISLAND CREEK COAL OUTPUT EXPANDS

The Island Creek Coal Company produced 223,000 tons of coal in May. This is about 15,000 tons greater than the best previous month this year. The output during the last five days of May was at the rate of 260,000 tons monthly.

One of the company's new mines, opened a number of weeks ago, is now running well and is gradually increasing its output.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Current Loans—Boston, New York
Outside com'l paper 5% 5% 5% 5%
Year money 5% 5% 5% 5%
Customers' com'l 5% 5% 5% 5%
Industl. com'l 5% 5% 5% 5%

Today Yesterday
Bar silver in New York 65¢ 65¢
Silver in London 31½d 31½d
American dollars 70s 70s
Bar gold in London 89s 2d 89s 2d
Canadian ex. dis. 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
Domestic bar silver .99¢ .99¢

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston, New York
Exchanges .557,000,000 \$529,000,000
Year ago today ... 51,000,000
Balances 24,000,000 71,000,000
Year ago today ... 16,000,000
F. R. bank credit 23,372,930 61,000,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60/90 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%
Under 30 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%

Less Known Banks—
60/90 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%
Under 30 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%

Eligible Private Banks—
60/90 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%
Under 30 days 4½% 4½% 4½% 4½%

LITTLE SUPPORT FOR WHEAT WHEN SELLING APPEARS

CHICAGO, June 8—General selling of wheat found the market without much support today during the early dealings.

Opening wheat prices, which ranged from 4½ to 4¾ cent lower, with July \$1.09½ to 1.10½ and September \$1.09½ to 1.09¾, were followed by a moderate further set-back and then something of a rally.

After opening at 4½ cent decline to a shade advance, July 80¢ to 80½ cent, the corn market underwent a general downturn.

Oats opened unchanged to 4½ cent, July 38½ cent, and later showed slight losses on all deliveries.

Provisions were weak.

SHEEP MARKET IS STRONG BUT BEEF PRICES FALL OFF

MUTTON HIGH DUE TO LIGHT RECEIPTS—HOT WEATHER DE- PRESSES CATTLE

CHICAGO, June 8 (Special)—Sheep receipts are running remarkably light and on that account mutton is selling comparatively high. Choice lamb is selling so much higher than pork that there is not very much demand for it except for the high-class hotel and restaurant trade.

The crop of southern lambs has not started to run freely, and packers' buyers are on the ground ready to skin off the top as soon as they are ready to come to market. Nearly half the receipts of lambs recently have been direct to packers.

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SOME RAIL BONDS UNRESPONSIVE TO LARGER EARNINGS

Several Low-Priced Issues Down 8 to 14 Points Despite Current Prosperity

Every railroad analyst knows how unreliable is a forecast of a year's earnings for a road on the basis of a few months' earnings. For the first quarter of 1923 Erie was showing earning power on its common stock; six months later the combination of miners' and shopmen's strikes had made such a dent in earnings as to cause renewed rumors of impending receivership.

The large earnings which most of the roads are reporting at present as the result of record-breaking traffic are the basis of estimates of 1923 earnings which may have to be modified somewhat later in the year as the result of increases in wages and other operating expenses.

Nevertheless, the year is almost certain to be on the whole a favorable one for the roads, compared to anything they have experienced since before the war.

Below Last Year's Highs

From merely looking at the current quotations for leading low-priced railroads bonds one would hardly guess their current prosperity. Favorite issues are selling eight to 14 points below their 1922 highs.

To be sure, the general bond market has had a considerable decline in the interim as the result of firming money rates, but on theoretical grounds the connection between money rates and the prices of bonds which sell to yield from 7½ to nearly 10 per cent would seem rather remote. Generally speaking, the prices of bonds of the lower grades are supposed to be affected more by developments affecting the security of individual issues than by the general course of the bond market.

Some Favorable Showings

If this supposition is correct, it might be expected that current prices of some of the low-grade rails would later prove to have been bargain quotations. St. Paul is earning fixed charges with something to spare for the first time in six years, yet its general and refunding 5s are 14 points under their 1922 high. Erie is showing a balance for its common stock, but its convertible 4s are still well below last summer's levels.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas will probably report a balance for its common stock this year; its adjustment 5s are on a 9½ per cent current yield basis. St. Louis-San Francisco has shown excellent earnings since its reorganization and this promises to be a banner year, but the market for its adjustment bonds conveys no inkling of the fact.

Current Quotations Low

Seaboard Air Line has been making a reputation for itself as a coming road; its consolidated 6s, 1945, secured by first lien on important mileage, sell to yield close to 10 per cent.

The following table gives current quotations for these bonds, the yield at these prices on a flat basis in the case of the adjustment, the 1922 highs, and extent of the decline from the highs:

Bond—	Cur. Yield 1922 De-	1922 De-	High 1922	Low 1922	1922 De-	Cur. Yield 1922 De-
M&St P ref Ss 2014	66	7.80	80	14	80	7.80
Edison 4% D 1934	198	51	59	8	59	51
M K T adj ss '67	52½	0.50	66	13½	66	0.50
St L S F adj ss '67	73	8.15	84½	13½	84½	8.15
Seaboard A Lcons 6s '45	66	5.80	73	18	73	5.80

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS Bid Ask \$

Arlington Mills 100 104

Bates Mfg Co 250 250

Brookside Mills 110 110

Columbus Mfg Co 110 110

Dartmouth Mfg Co 160 160

Dwight Mfg Co 105 105

Edwards Mfg Co 110 110

Everett Mills 160 170

Fair Almond Co 160 160

Gluck Mills 130 130

Great Falls Mfg Co 60 60

Hamilton Mfg Co 65 70

Hannibal Mfg Co 92 92

Home B & D Works com 10 10

Lancaster Mills com 140 140

Leeds Cotton Mills 135 135

Lawrence Mfg Co 130 135

Lowell Bleachery 130 135

Lyman Mills 175 180

Manomet Mills 150 154

Merrimac Mfg Co com 100 100

do of 100 100

Nashua Mills 70 75

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co 260 270

Nonout Spinning Co 80 85

Pacific Mills 90 90

Pepperell Mfg Co 140 140

Sharp Mfg Co com 90 90

Tremont & Suffolk Mills 140 145

Waltham B & D Works 135 140

Wauwatosa Mills 100 100

Warwick Mills 100 100

West Point Mfg Co 125 130

York Mfg Co 125 125

UNLISTED SECURITIES

American Steel Co 100 110

Walter Baker Co Ltd 122 125

Eiglewood-H Carpet Co com 142 147

Drapes Corp 155 160

Heywood-Wakefield Co com 120 120

do of 120 120

Merrimac Chem Co 92 92

Plymouth Cordage Co 105 108

Quinton Mfg C S & W Co com 130 135

Saco-Lowell Shops com 102 106

do 1st pf 100

do 2d pf 100

U S Envelope Co com 145

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, June 8.—The Bank of Germany's weekly report (in marks, last 000 omitted) compares:

This Week Last Week

Coin 13,219,000 15,379,300

Gold 527,900 527,900

Treas. certificates 1,892,215,300 1,718,411,300

Bills 4,014,632,700 3,550,447,500

Treasury bills 8,100,000 6,951,420,400

Advances 81,636,300 45,200,000

Investments 697,600 770,000

Other assets 656,007,700 574,658,400

Capital 8,149,120 7,536,455,900

State deposits 652,635,400 654,635,400

Private deposits 4,110,494,900 3,840,314,100

Other liabilities 1,035,516,400 978,098,100

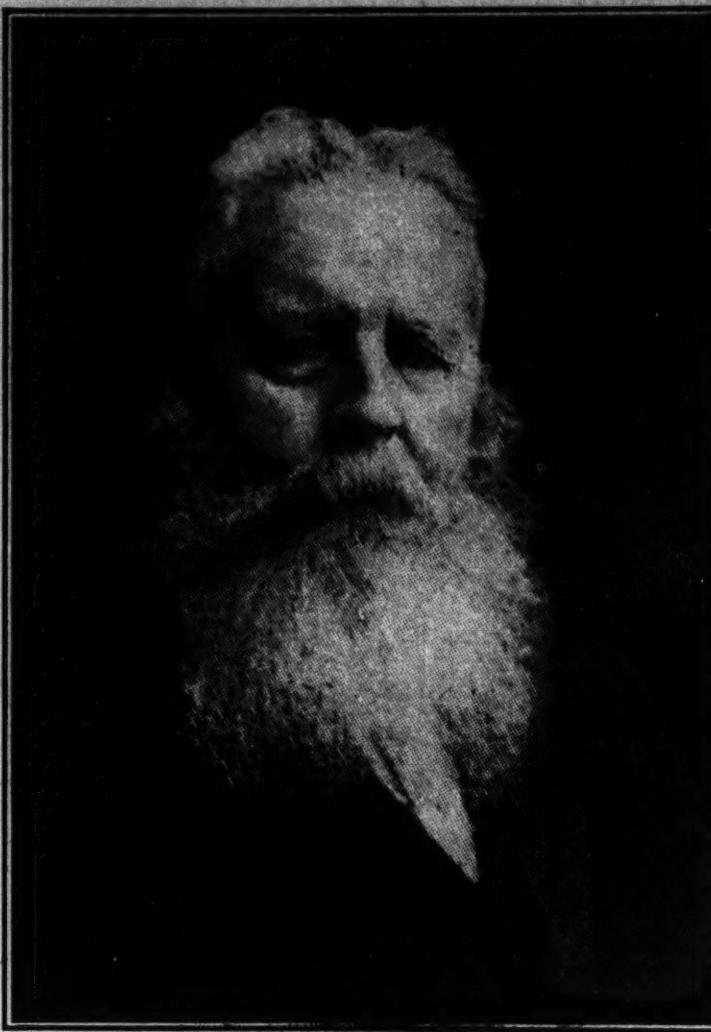
Bank rate 18% 18%

Loan bureau notes 12,300,000 12,300,000

*With frn iss bks 181,033 203,032

REVERE RUBBER COMPANY

The Revere Rubber Company of Boston, Mass., has filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations a balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922, which shows cash and debts receivable of \$4,918,734, compared with \$4,005,645 a year ago; accounts payable \$51,227, compared with \$47,132 and surplus \$444,412, compared with \$428,651.



Engraved by E. G. Williams Bros., New York

James Bowron

PENNSYLVANIA'S INCOME FROM FREIGHT IS BIG

Contrast With 1922 More Obvious Because of Coal Strike Showing Gratuities

A striking gain in freight revenues, compared with April of 1922, was a feature of this year's April report of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Part of the contrast, of course, was on account of the coal strike of April of last year.

However, for April of this year the whole system reported freight revenues of \$44,261,991, compared with \$32,797,299 in April, 1922, an increase of \$11,564,692, or 35 per cent.

Due to the strike factor in 1922, the relative showing for April, 1923, is much better than for the first four months of the year when freight revenues totaled \$162,692,582, compared with \$138,882,925 in the corresponding period of 1922, an increase of \$23,809,658, or 16.6 per cent. Heavy freight earnings in April were due not only to a much larger movement of coal, but to a heavy movement of building materials, iron and steel, and to an unusually large tonnage of miscellaneous freight.

Passenger earnings which turned the corner last year continue to run ahead, and with large employment at high wages passenger officials are looking forward to an unusually heavy business this coming summer.

For four months the system reports passenger revenues of \$56,145,995, compared with \$51,675,509 in 1922, an increase of \$4,470,486, or 8.6 per cent. Before passenger business turned last year, monthly decreases in revenues were reported for a considerable period.

The following table shows important items in operation for the Pennsylvania System for 1923 to date:

	Gross	Net	Oper.
April	\$64,525,584	\$8,019,444	80.9%
March	64,270,534	8,938,145	80.4
February	62,702,591	3,112,104	80.2
January	58,269,318	5,172,584	80.3
	59,835,588	59,835,588	
Total	23,322,306	3,129,172	
	Equipment Increase		
April	\$16,100,685	2,215,556	
March	16,300,000	2,315,556	
February	15,109,592	2,264,382	
January	16,388,079	2,523,250	
Total	64,408,549	10,355,620	

*Decrease.

Continuation of heavy gross earnings in May is indicated by the movement of loaded freight cars on the system totaling 697,002 for the first four months as compared with 531,889 in the corresponding period of 1922.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES DAMPENS FARMERS' OPTIMISM

KANSAS CITY, June 7.—Recent declines in wheat prices are disconcerting to the southwest. Irregular weather has kept the eyes of growers more on the progress of the crop than prices, but the approach of harvest is not witnessing as much enthusiasm over prospects for improvement in trade as had been generally expected.

Many farmers are eager for at least \$1 a bushel at local shipping stations, but the recent declines mean hardly 90 cents a bushel on the average to the grower on the basis of the July delivery quotation. There will be more holding than usual by farmers, but the new grain that is sold early will not create the buying and liquidating power the southwest needs to bring its general business situation to the plane of industrial districts.

One disappointing phase of the wheat market is the weakness lately in the face of estimates of a reduction of as much as 20 per cent in the spring wheat acreage in the northwest. There is a feeling here that the late start of the spring wheat crop will ultimately reduce the yield there, but the grain trade does not yet seem in the same mood.

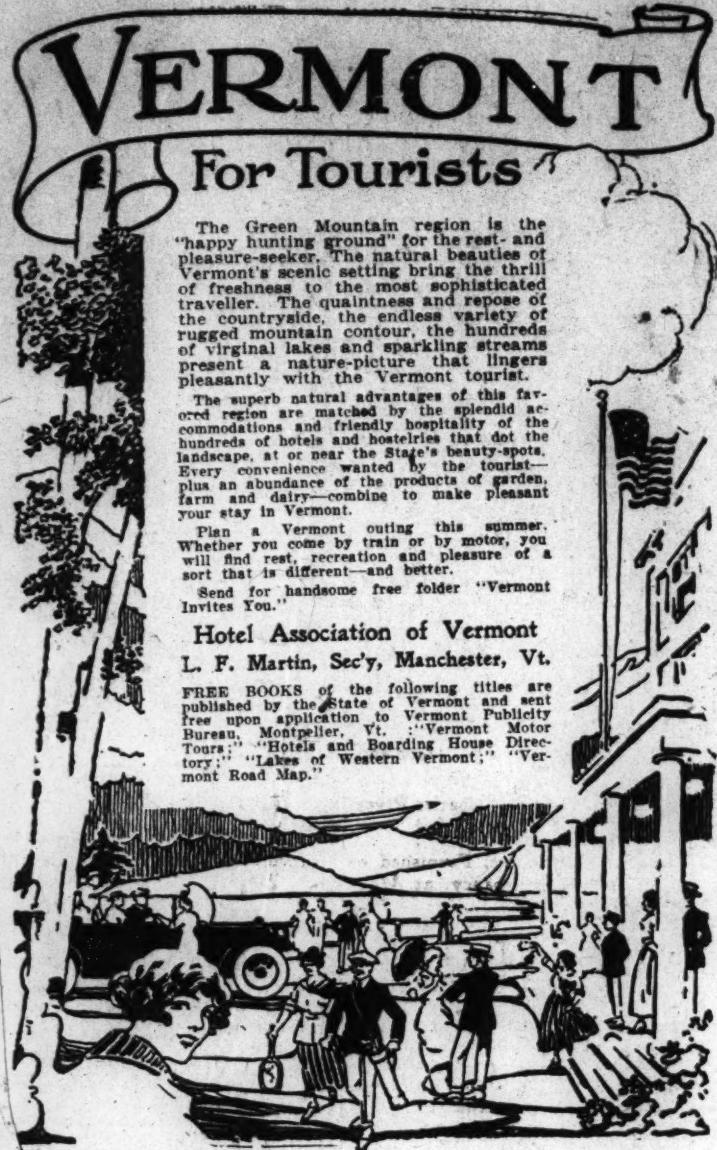
Lehigh Valley through trains also use this station these lines likewise are affected adversely, while the Erie and Lackawanna, having terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken, respectively, are placed at an even greater disadvantage.

The question often is asked, "What is America's greatest railroad?" While the Pennsylvania heretofore has claimed this distinction, the statistics regarding passenger travel indicate that the New York Central is enjoying a constantly-increasing favor with travelers, and after all, the most conclusive test of a railroad's greatness is in the opinions of those who travel, and thereby learn to discriminate.

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The other natural advantages of this favorite region are matched by the splendid accommodations and friendly hospitality of the hundred of hotels and inns that have made Vermont one of the State's beauty-spots. Every convenience wanted by the tourist plus an abundance of the products of gardens, farms and orchards make pleasant your stay in Vermont.

Plan a Vermont outing this summer. Whether you come by train or by motor, you will find the road and pleasure of a sort that is different—and better.

Send for handsome free folder "Vermont Invites You."

Hotel Association of Vermont
L. F. Martin, Sec'y, Manchester, Vt.

FREE BOOKS of the following cities are published by the state of Vermont and sent upon application: Vermont Publicity Bureau, Montpelier, Vt.; "Vermont Motor Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding House Directory"; "Map of Western Vermont"; "Vermont Road Map".

1,000,000 GERMANS
EVACUATE POLAND

Harshness of Treatment Accorded to German Minorities Is Cause of Exodus

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Max Kilkis on the general situation in Poland and the possibility of its final inclusion in the Little Entente. The first article appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* on June 6.

VIENNA, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—It is of course more than a mere coincidence that the visit of General Foch should be made the occasion of very violent attacks by General Sikorski against Germany and the German minorities. We have seen how Poland treated her minorities in East Galicia.

About 1,000,000 Germans have already left the Polish state more or less voluntarily. The violation of the minority protection clauses of the Peace Treaty became so flagrant, that the German colonists applied to the Council of the League of Nations for protection. On Sept. 30, the League of Nations Council, a body which certainly cannot be accused of pro-German views, passed a resolution to the effect, that in several cases the Polish Government had infringed the Peace Treaty, and that they had no right to expropriate colonists in cases where these had come into possession of their estates before Nov. 11, 1918. The Polish Government flatly rejected this decision.

Poland and Rumania Friendly

The relations between Poland and Rumania are decidedly friendly chiefly because of the common Russian danger. Rumania fearing for its safety and Poland for her Russian districts. Even more friendly are the relations with Hungary, with which, however, Poland has no common frontier. The tie between these two countries was the enmity against Czechoslovakia. If Poland joins the Little Entente, which was originally directed against Hungary, then her friendly relations with Hungary will go down.

Among the most dangerous enemies of Poland are the Lithuanians, from whom the Poles took away Vilna and who have by way of compensation awarded Memel in the Baltic by the League of Nations. Now the Poles declare that they cannot live without Memel and desire to make of it a free city for the next 10 years under the protection of the big powers of the League of Nations. It must be admitted that in this respect the Polish situation is rather unfortunate because their access to the sea is very precarious. Danzig, which was intended as a Polish port by the Treaty of Versailles, has by slow stages come under the complete control of Great Britain and is certainly more a British port now than a Polish.

The tension between Poland and Lithuania is extreme now and hostilities may break out at any moment, especially because Lithuania is backed up by Russia. How far Russia is prepared for war, does not concern us here, but in the answer to this question lies the solution of this conflict and incidentally the key to the whole Polish situation. In the meantime France has granted to Poland a new loan of 400,000,000 francs which will be used for armament purposes, and Poland has doubled her already strong army.

Universal Suffrage

In the new elections all Polish citizens, male or female, who have attained their twenty-first birthday and are sane and who have not ever been asked in the protectorate not long since,

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been charged with, or sentenced for any crime, have the right to vote. Those engaged in active military service are not entitled to vote. In spite of this universal franchise there has been strong discrimination against the national minorities, who have been hit hard by the division into electoral districts. Those parts inhabited by minorities have been joined up to those districts where there is a big preponderance of Poles.

The strongest party of the Left is the so-called People's Party, a peasant party, of which Vincent Witos, a former Prime Minister, is in absolute command. It has won 70 seats and holds the key to the parliamentary situation.

The Jews in Poland are used as red herrings to be dragged over the trail of the general mismanagement of the country and the great resulting distress. To a minor extent the other minorities are used for the same purpose. And thus it comes about that

a country with tremendous economic resources finds itself in the clutches of hopeless financial disorder, an enormous state deficit, ever increasing inflation, poor administration and surrounded by enemies whom nothing is done to reconcile.

DON LUIS SILVELA APPROVES
PACIFIC POLICY IN MOROCCO

High Commissioner Also Advocates Cordial Co-operation With France and Association With General Lyautey

MADRID, May 21 (Special Correspondence): The new Civil High Commissioner of the Spanish zone of Morocco, Don Luis Silvela, announces that he is a firm adherent of the Government's pacific policy. His belief is qualified by the condition that the pacific penetrators must always have the assistance of the army.

Sefor Silvela also advocates most cordial co-operation with France, and it is understood that he will make efforts to establish some kind of association with Marshal Lyautey.

A Party Servant

Being in the fullest sense the dependent of the Government and a purely party servant, the fact having aroused strong criticism at the time of the appointment, Sefor Silvela was not expected to say anything else than what he has said, which is precisely what the Government wished him to say. There have been rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet upon the subject of Morocco policy and that the Government was in difficulties with the matter, and consequently it has been glad to make an announcement of what Sefor Silvela says by way of a suggestion that all goes well.

Sefor Silvela, during this period of apprenticeship on the soil of Morocco, about which, as he confessed, he knew next to nothing, has given the utmost evidence of his desire to learn his job and do it well. He has visited every place of importance from Larache in the west to Nador and Zelouan in the east, the two places which for a brief period, were occupied by Abd el Krim's men at the time of the Melilla troubles, and everywhere he has admitted his want of knowledge, has insisted upon his sympathy and has asked more questions than have

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BOSTON TO MEET PHILADELPHIA

New York Defeats Former in First of the Griscom Cup Golf Team Competitions

FORMER GRISCOM CUP WINNERS	
Year	Winner
1902-Boston	Links
1903-Boston	Baltimore
1904-Boston	Brookline
1905-New York	Philadelphia Cricket
1906-Philadelphia	Morris County
1907-Boston	Nassau
1908-Boston	Atlantic City
1909-New York	Oakley
1910-Boston	Baltusrol
1911-Boston	Huntington Valley
1912-Philadelphia	Bras Burn
1913-Boston	Philadelphia Cricket
1914-Philadelphia	Bras Burn
1915-Boston	Greenwich
1916-New York	Essex County
1917-New York	Apawamis
1920-Philadelphia	Philadelphia Cricket
1921-Boston	The Country Club
1922-New York	Westchester-Biltmore

BILDEPHLIA, June 8 (Special)—Boston meets Philadelphia today in the second match of the Griscom Cup intercity golf team championship competition of 1928, and should the former lose, it will have to take last place in the series as New York opened the competition yesterday on the Links of the Whittemarsh Valley Country Club with a 10-to-5 victory over Boston. Tomorrow New York and Philadelphia will meet in the third and last match of the series.

Although New York won yesterday's match by a rather wide margin, the competition was one of the most interesting that has taken place in some time. Several of the individual matches not only produced close and exciting finishes, but there were a number in which the golf was of a very high order. The present United States champion and three previous title holders were among the women who won matches for their teams, and three of the four represent the Boston district. One other former champion was in the competition, but lost her match to the present title holder.

The match which attracted the most attention was the one between Miss Glenna Collett of the Boston team and Miss A. W. Stirling of New York. Miss Collett is the present United States, eastern and North and South champion, while Miss Stirling was United States champion in 1916, 1919, and 1920. The match was very close, Miss Collett being 2 up at the turn only to have Miss Stirling square it at the seventeenth. Miss Collett then won the home hole by reaching the green in 2, while Miss Stirling required a 3.

Four of the matches required extra holes. Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the New York team, national champion in 1908 and 1914, defeated Miss E. M. Gordon of the Boston team by 1 up in 19 holes; Mrs. Laroque Anderson of New York defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley of the Boston team 1 up in 19 holes; Miss H. S. Curtis of the Boston team, national champion in 1908, defeated Mrs. C. Stevenson of New York at the twentieth hole, and Mrs. Norman Toerge, New York, defeated Mrs. H. R. Watson at the nineteenth hole.

The other former national champion who won her match was Miss Margaret Curtis of the Boston team, champion in 1907, 1911, and 1912, who defeated Mrs. C. Stevenson, New York, at the nineteenth hole. The summary:

Miss Glenna Collett, Boston, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling, New York, 1 up. Mrs. H. A. Jackson, New York, defeated Mrs. C. Stevenson, Boston, 1 up (19 holes).

Miss G. M. Bishop, New York, defeated Mr. D. Becker, Jr., Boston, 3 up. Mrs. Laroque Anderson, New York, defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Boston, 1 up (19 holes).

Mr. Thomas Hucknall, New York, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Boston, 5 and 4.

Mr. R. M. Gardner, Boston, defeated Mrs. H. E. Dubois, New York, 6 and 5.

Mr. H. R. Watson, Boston, 1 up (18 holes).

Mr. G. M. Heckler, New York, defeated Mrs. G. W. Roone, Boston, 6 and 5.

Mr. T. H. Lathman, New York, defeated Mrs. Ruth Batchelder, Boston, 3 and 2.

Miss H. S. Curtis, Boston, defeated Mrs. P. Stevenson, New York, 1 up (2 holes).

C. K. Morris, New York, 2 up.

Miss Frances Hobin, Boston, 2 up.

Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. M. Farley, New York, 7 and 5.

Mr. C. Stone, Boston, 2 and 1.

Miss Theresa Windsor, Boston, defeated Mrs. Courtland Smith, New York, 5 and 3.

Mrs. E. Davis, New York, defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton, Boston, 5 and 3.

WEST POINT EASILY DEFEATS MONTREAL

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—The United States Military Academy lacrosse team had an easy time defeating the University of Montreal twelve here yesterday by the one-sided score of 19 to 2. The Cadets played good lacrosse, while Montreal was very weak on the defensive. At the end of the first half Army led, 10 to 0.

WEST POINT MONTREAL

Managers, West, in. Leopold Serff, Prudhomme, 1st a.

1st a. Diamond.

Battalions, 1st a. Baudry, Gillmore, c.

c. Richardson, John, 1st d.

John, 1st d. Baxley, 2d d.

2d d. Barnes, Blym, cp.

MANY ATHLETES IN H. A. A. MEET

J. W. Ray Will Try to Break Record in Special Mile Event
—Several Stars to Compete

The open handicap track and field meet to be held in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Harvard Athletic Association will be productive of many brilliant performances as the opinion of those who have done much to make the meet a success. About 200 of the 255 entries, 100 of which are from clubs, schools and colleges, are expected to compete. There is a powerful field in every event, and keen competition will probably be seen in many of them. The program will start at 3 o'clock.

The center of interest tomorrow will undoubtedly be in the special one-mile race in which J. W. Ray, the fast miler of the Illinois Athletic Club, will attempt to break the existing world's record of 4m. 12.3-5s. Arrangements have been made to run an extra mile distance, and limit Ray's opposition to four runners because of the opinion that, if a new mark were established in a large and spread out field, the stigma of a paced race might be attached to it. When H. C. McGrath's pistol shots at 4 p. m. P. J. Kennedy of Yonkers, N. Y., will be out 3 yards ahead of the Chicago star; P. J. Maloney of the Boston Athletic Association will swing into action at the 90-yard mark; J. N. Watters, Harvard's great freshman racer, will start from 100 yards and W. L. Chapin, a Harvard sophomore, will start away from 160 yards.

Another point of great interest will be the performance of Capt. L. T. Brown of Dartmouth College in the high jump. The Green athlete has been inter-collegiate champion for two years and is holder of the I. A. A. A. record with a mark of 6ft. 4 1/4in. made in the Harvard Stadium a year ago. Brown, however, is expected to be forced to the limit by J. L. Murphy of Newark, N. J., who has cleared 6ft. 6in. on several occasions.

In the 100-yard dash the scratch men will be E. O. Gourdin, Harvard '21, who will represent the Dorchester Athletic Club; Lorin Murchison of the Newark A. C. and F. W. Waterman of the Boston Athletic Association. Both of Harvard's best entrants, Vinton Chapin '23 and R. D. Howard '24, will have an advantage of 1 1/2 yards at the start. Waterman and Murchison will both be at scratch again in the 220-yard distance. J. E. Merrill '24, Howard, Chapin and R. G. Allen, freshman track captain, will all start with a lead of three yards.

The 440-yard special race, originally planned as part of the program, has been dropped, as the runners invited could not get away from their respective colleges owing to examinations. There will be a quarter-mile handicap event, in which Earl Dudley of the H. A. A. will be scratch man.

In both hurdle contests, Carl Christensen of the Newark A. C. will be the only scratch starter. In the highs C. H. Hauers, Harvard '23, will have the advantage of two yards, and Jefferson Fletcher, Harvard '25, and J. J. Sullivan of the Boston A. A. three yards; while the lows Hauers and Sullivan are scheduled to start with three-yard lead, Fletcher with five, and F. P. Kane '26, R. F. Thayer '24 and W. B. Thomas '25, with six.

E. O. Gourdin, holder of the world's record in the broad jump, will give all other contestants in that event a large advantage, the smallest handicap being given to J. S. Murphy Jr. '25 of Harvard, who has been allotted 10 inches.

When Ray goes to the mark tomorrow at 4 p. m., he is absolutely sure of breaking 4m. 20s. for the forty-third time in his notable athletic career. No other athlete in ancient or modern track history ever has approached such a record, as Ray will smilingly attest. And it need occasion no surprise if his forty-third mile under 4m. 20s. happens to be the fastest mile ever run.

Jack Ryder, who has developed a great string of milers, will keep Ray posted on his intermediate times. Ray has the race all mapped out, as these remarks would indicate: "I think that I'll run the first quarter in about one minute, reach the half mile in 2m. 5s., the three-quarters in 3m. 12s. or 3m. 13s., possibly a little faster, and then come home as fast as I can. If the wind isn't too stiff I hope that my last quarter will bring me to the tape in something close to 4m. 10s."

"The fastest miles of my career were run back in 1919 when I was training under Jack Mahan, then coach of the Illinois A. C. That year at Chicago I established the world's indoor record of 4m. 14.3-5s. A few months later, on an outdoor track at Toronto, I won the Canadian one-mile championship in 4m. 14.2-5s. In September last year, I won the national one-mile championship in 4m. 14.2-5s. at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., and that mark stands as the A. A. U. championship record.

"On one other occasion I have broken 4m. 15s., and that was July 9, 1921, at Berkeley Oval, California, a few days after the national championships at Pasadena. That race was 4m. 13.3-5s., and the quarters were 60s., 2m. 6s., and 3m. 10s. Ray Watson took me out in great fashion for the three-quarters that day. Considering that I have broken 4m. 20s. 42 times and have been timed under 4m. 15s. on four separate occasions, is it not logical that I consider Norman Taber's record of 4m. 12.3-5s. within my grasp? I tell you I am mighty serious in my endeavor to break the mile record tomorrow, and all I hope is that the wind doesn't sweep down too boisterously from those stadium walls during the race. A mile record under windy conditions is virtually an impossibility, so I surely hope there is no wind."

Ray was quite interested when he was shown the intermediate marks made by Norman S. Taber at the Stadum, July 15, 1915; by J. P. Jones, the great Cornellian, May 31, 1913, on the same surface, and by the English professional, W. G. George, way back in 1886. Taber ran his first quarter in 58s., George in 59s., and Jones in 1m. 14.5s. Taber's race was a paced affair, while Jones and George were

Syracuse Wins Over Oxford at Lacrosse

Oxford, Eng., June 7—
By a score of 4 goals to 2, Syracuse University lacrosse team today defeated that of Oxford University.

The first half brought out fast and keen playing. Each side scored one goal. From this stage until five minutes before the end of the game the Oxonians appeared to be the better team. They led by two goals to one and then three to two. Then the Americans took control and scored twice in succession, thereby winning the match. Dickson, Ross, Gwynn and Wydecker were the point scorers for Syracuse.

engaging in regulation contests.

Reaching the half-mile mark, Taber would have fallen behind George if they had turned in their record miles in the same race, for the Englishman was caught at the halfway station in 2m. 2s., Taber in 2m. 5s., and Jones in 2m. 9.2-5s. George continued his terrific pace to the three-quarter mark which he reached in 3m. 73/4s., while Taber at that stage was clocked in 3m. 13s., and Jones in 3m. 16.1-5s. Then came their final quarter mile efforts, which gave Taber his 4m. 12.3-5s. mark, which was only a hair faster than George's 3m. 12.5s. and almost two full seconds faster than Jones' 4m. 14.2-5s.

Yet in many respects Jones always will be considered the greatest miler of all time, unless Ray can wipe off Taber's record. Glance at Jones' 58 1-5s. last quarter in an inter-collegiate one-mile race. This was more than a second faster than Taber's last quarter and 6 seconds faster than George's. It always has been conceded that Jones could have done 4m. 10s. if he had had conditions similar to those under which Norman Taber ran at the Stadium eight years ago. That is mere guesswork, however, but the old theory will come up again if Ray is able to wipe off Taber's record in tomorrow afternoon's Stadium carnival.

W. C. Trout of the Boston Athletic Association, will be referee; H. C. McGrath, B. A. A. starter; Albert Geiger Jr., B. A. A.; E. E. Bobb Sr., B. A. A.; M. F. Winston and D. S. Adler, judges at the finish; Edward Morris, announcer; J. B. McCabe, B. A. A. chief field judge; W. A. Barron, Harvard A. A. chief inspector; and G. V. Brown, B. A. A. and D. J. Kelly, Harvard A. A. scorers.

Brookins Records Not Yet Accepted

Fastest Made in Dual Meet Not Expected to Be Approved

CHICAGO, June 8.—C. R. Brookins of Iowa, who has twice beaten world's record for the 220-yard low hurdles this spring, is not yet credited officially with either record, and it is probable that only the slower of the two performances will be accepted.

The fastest time was in a dual meet with Northwestern University at Iowa City May 12, 23s. The Iowa officials did not put in a claim for a record on this event because Brookins appeared to beat the gun a trifle and had a wind at his back.

The slower time, 23 1-5s., was made at Ann Arbor June 2 at the "Big Ten" conference meet, where all conditions, so far as now known, were acceptable for recording new records. Among the timers and officials at the meet were 35 A. A. U. officials.

CHURCH TENNIS CUP TOURNEY

Boston and Philadelphia Play for Right to Meet New York

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., June 8.—Ten stars of Boston and Philadelphia are here today for the first day's matches in the sixth inter-city series for the Church Cup. The victorious teams will play New York, the cup holder, tomorrow in the championship test.

They will oppose each other in 18 matches on the courts of the West Side Club. Both teams are of big caliber and include some of the ranking players of the country.

The representatives of each city are divided into two teams. A first and second are both to play nine matches each, six of singles and non-doubles, all best two out of three sets.

The members of Philadelphia's first team are: W. T. Tilden, 2d, national champion; R. N. Williams, 2d, former national champion; W. F. Pearson, runner-up to Tilden in 1921; S. W. Pearson, C. H. Fisher and Dr. P. B. Hawk. Boston's first team is composed of G. C. Cramer, and N. W. Niles, Dell, E. T. Herndon, H. C. Johnson and former inter-collegiate champions; L. B. Rice, Richard Harte, B. N. Dell, E. T. Herndon, H. C. Johnson, and L. C. Wright.

On the second team are: Philadelphia: Craig Biddle, Roy Coffin, S. Ewing Jr., H. F. Dornheim, H. E. Lane, and G. B. Pfingst; Boston: Joseph Wheelwright, J. W. Foster, J. B. Penno Jr., J. Nicholl, R. C. Bray, and H. Taylor.

The three most important singles matches will be Tilden-Niles, Williams-Rice, and Johnson-Harte.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Won Lost P.C.

San Francisco	..... 42	24	.636
Sacramento	..... 37	27	.578
Vernon	..... 31	31	.692
Portland	..... 32	32	.477
Salt Lake	..... 31	34	.477
Seattle	..... 29	33	.468
Spokane	..... 27	34	.443
Oakland	..... 25	38	.397

RESULTS THURSDAY

Vernon 5, Seattle 0.
Oakland 17, Salt Lake 1.
San Francisco 13, Portland 6.
Seattle 10, Los Angeles 8.

REED SOX SECURE INFILDER.—Arthur Barry, a shortstop formerly with Syracuse University, has been signed by the Boston Americans according to an announcement at club headquarters yesterday.

MISS JACKSON WINS TITLE

PORT MARNOCK, Ireland, June 7—

In the final of the Irish ladies' golf

championship today Miss Janet Jackson of the Island Club of Malahide, de feudal, Mrs. Sabington, 5 and 5. This was Miss Jackson's fifth successive

title. The record held by Miss Mary Hezel, now Mrs. Arthur Ross, since 1908.

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CHAMPIONS LOSE IN EARLY ROUNDS

Metropolitan Amateur Golf Championship Produces Several Upsets on Siwanoy Links

NEW YORK, June 8.—Third and semifinal round matches are being played today over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club, at Mount Vernon, in the Metropolitan Amateur Tournament, and the winners in the latter round will meet tomorrow for the amateur golf championship of the district now held by J. W. Sweetser, Yale 1923, who is not defending. The defeat of former metropolitan titleholders was among the upsets that marked the first round of match play yesterday.

Oswald Kirkby of the Knickerbocker Country Club, three times champion, was eliminated by F. H. Gates, Montclair, 5 and 4, and D. E. Sawyer of Pelham, 1920 champion, was put out by one of the tournament favorites, F. W. Dyer, upper Montclair, 5 and 4.

Other surprises were the defeat of J. G. Anderson of Grassy Sprain by Roy Webb of Englewood, the medalist, 3 and 2, and the elimination of A. A. Armour, Scotch star, by R. A. Jones Jr. of Westchester Hills, 4 and 2.

Favorites to come through included G. W. Hale, Nassau, 1921 champion, who defeated A. F. Poinsette, public links player, 6 and 4, and W. M. Reekie, upper Montclair, who put out J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy veteran, 8 and 2. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County, defeated E. M. Wild, Belmont, 3 and 2. W. E. Reekie, Upper Montclair, defeated J. S. Worthington, Siwanoy, 4 and 2.

E. W. Conklin, Westchester Hills, defeated R. H. Gardner, Siwanoy, 1 and 1. F. W. Nash, Rockaway, defeated D. M. Parker, Garde City, 4 and 3.

Joseph Ford, Scottish-American, defeated C. H. Brown, Hudson River, 4 and 3.

Edward Driggs, Cherry Valley, defeated Harry Schell, Scottish-American, 5 and 3. F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, defeated E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, 5 and 4.

R. A. Jones Jr., Westchester Hills, defeated A. A. Armour, Westchester-Billmores, 3 and 2.

G. A. Peacock, Cherry Valley, defeated D. D. Macdonald, Woodway, 3 and 1. Capt. H. C. Tippett, Lido, defeated A. C. Tippett, 2 and 1.

W. K. Richards, Englewood, 1 up (21 holes). F. H. Gates, Montclair, defeated Oswald Kirkby, 5 and 4.

H. K. Kerr, Garden City, defeated J. C. MacDonald, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 3.

R. Lauckner, Upper Montclair, defeated G. W. White, Nassau, 6 and 4.

Roy Webb, Englewood, defeated J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, 3 and 1.

SECOND ROUND

A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County, defeated W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, 4 and 2.

E. W. Conklin, Westchester Hills, defeated Joseph Ford, Scottish-American, 4 and 2.

Edward Driggs, Cherry Valley, defeated Harry Schell, Scottish-American, 5 and 3. F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, defeated E. Sawyer, Siwanoy, 5 and 4.

R. A. Jones Jr., Westchester Hills, defeated A. A. Armour, Westchester-Billmores, 3 and 2.

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R. Lauckner, Upper Montclair, defeated G. W. White, Nassau, 6 and 4.

Roy Webb, Englewood, defeated J. G. Anderson, Grassy Sprain, 3 and 1.

J. HOLLOCHER, the Chicago Cubs shortstop, made four singles and a two-base hit in his five trips to the plate yesterday, and L. H. Miller, left fielder, who tied the score with a single, put Chicago ahead in the eighth with a two-bagger. George Grantham and C. E. Heathcock each emulated Miller with three hits.

Lore Bader, pitcher with the Toronto International League Club, is reported again to have left the pale of organized ball. G. T. Stallings, manager of the Rochester club, said he had no proof that Bader was using illegal substance on the ball in games he has pitched.

Three and one-half innings of the game between the Yankees and White Sox had been played when rain interfered. W. C. Hoyt and G. V. Leverette were the pitchers, and neither had allowed a run.

Boston fans in the general public are sorry to see H. M. Gowdy go, for he has been one of the most popular figures in the game. From a standpoint of baseball and nothing else, however, the trade with New York seems to be not at all disadvantageous to the Braves. Judging by indications of the past two years, J. L. Barnes is a far better pitcher than J. R. Watson, though, of course, the latter may show surprising improvement with a championship club. Earl Smith, the catcher who comes to the Bronx, is younger and more agile than Gowdy, and has often been used as a pinch hitter. Manager J. J. McGraw is one who believes greatly in having an experienced catcher on the club to coach the pitchers and Gowdy will join such a team.

The Red Sox, also, are stopping the Athletics, but Connie Mack's nine is still up there, of all clubs the closest to the league-leading New Yorks.

The two home runs of E. F. Meusel off G. C. Alexander marked the first time that the Chicago National star has ever been found by one player for successive circuit drives.

That was a great exhibition of relief pitching by E. A. Rommel of the Philadelphia Americans, who went in at the bottom of the fourth inning and allowed neither a hit nor run for the rest of the game. The playing of Wild Matthews also was a feature, the Athletics' diminutive center fielder driving out four hits in five trips to the plate.

E. Rice and Roger Peckinpaugh, the leadoff men of the Washington team, made four hits apiece in the game in which the Senators overwhelmed Detroit, 16 to 4. Leon Goossen and J. I. Judge, the next two batters, each came home with a run, and the team had five hits for the remainder of the team. Manager T. R. Cobb of the Tigers has a hard time getting his pitching staff in the right direction—if it is going to start at all.

H. H. Ford and R. E. Smith played a great game around second base for the Braves, who, notwithstanding, lost their third in a row to the Cincinnati Reds. In all three defeats the Braves made six and one run—quite an example of consistency.

Outfielder J. F. Collins of the Red Sox had a busy day in the field with seven putouts. The work of W. L. Fewster, second baseman, also stood out, as, in fact, it was during the entire Cleveland series,

PURDUE AWARDS ATHLETIC INSIGNIA

Track, Baseball, Golf, Tennis and Pistol Men Honored

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 7 (Special)—The Purdue University insignia board met this afternoon and awarded letters to the men on the track, baseball, golf, tennis and pistol teams.

Twenty-two track men were honored, which is the largest number that this sport has ever had. Fifteen will receive the coveted "P" for playing in the amateur Fencers Association of Great Britain, have been accepted by the American Fencers Association.

The new conditions were made, the British association announced, in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the unsatisfactory outcome of the 1921 international matches held in this country and won by the United States.

In 1921 America won the foil match, and the épée match went to the English swordsmen. The saber match was a tie in bouts, but the British team scored the greatest aggregate number of touches. America, however, was awarded the trophy on bouts under the rules. The American rule permitting frequent substitutions also did not meet with the approval of the British team.

This year the foil and saber bouts will be decided by the greatest number of hits in nine, and the épée by one touch. Each team will consist of six swordsmen, four of whom fence. Substitutions will be allowed only in cases of physical inability.

The decision will be by matches instead of by bouts, as in 1921. In case of a tie in matches the decision will be by bouts, and in event of a tie in bouts, by touches.

There will be 16 bouts with each weapon, constituting three matches for a total of 48 bouts.

New Regulations to Cover Fencing Meet

American Association Accepts Changes Proposed

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—New regulations and conditions for the international fencing matches in London, July 20, 21, and 22, between British and American teams for the Robert M. Thompson trophy, laid down by the Amateur Fencers Association of Great Britain, have been accepted by the American Fencers Association.

The new conditions were made, the British association announced, in an effort to prevent a recurrence of the unsatisfactory outcome of the 1921 international matches held in this country and won by the United States.

In 1921 America won the foil match, and the épée match went to the English swordsmen. The saber match was a tie in bouts, but the British team scored the greatest aggregate number of touches. America, however, was awarded the trophy on bouts under the rules. The American rule permitting frequent substitutions also did not meet with the approval of the British team.

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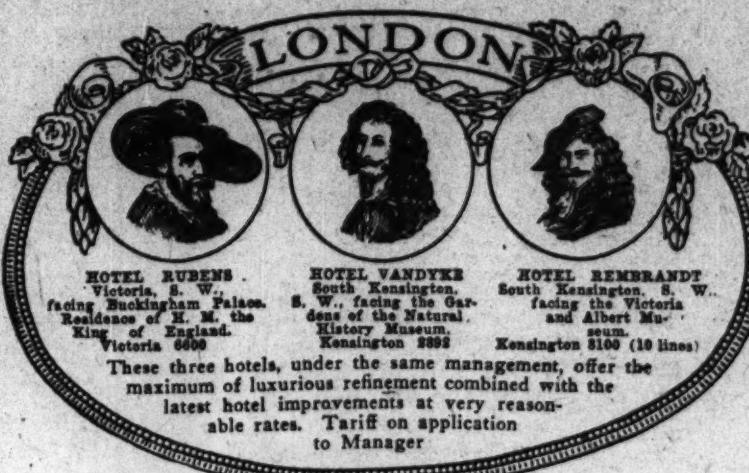
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TASMANIA DISLIKES RELATION TO AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

Financial Condition of Australia's Island State Causes Grave Anxiety to Inhabitants

HOBART, Tasmania, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The leaders of the Opposition in the Tasmanian Parliament recently started his colleagues by prophesying that, if the present methods employed by the Government were to continue, and the state debt allowed to increase, people continued to leave the island, it would be necessary either to amalgamate with Victoria, to become a federal territory, or to go into bankruptcy.

The finances of Tasmania are causing sharp anxiety to the people of Australia's island state, and the abolition of the state Governor on the ground of economy was recently discussed. This proposal was made with the object of attracting special attention to the finances of the State. This brave little State certainly has been experiencing difficulties, and is not overjoyed with the result of federating with Australia.

Federal Enactments Injurious

Tasmanians contend that some of the federal enactments have been disastrous to their interests, and that the Commonwealth has failed to consider the island, which after all is as much a part of the union as Victoria or New South Wales.

The Arbitration Court awards on the mining and saw milling industries have certainly not improved matters in the eyes of the islanders; and that their general attitude was restless was publicly manifested, when, on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Governor, a member of the Legislative Council in his speech declared that "unless there were radical alterations in Tasmania's financial relations with the Commonwealth, the Governor would probably find a deputation knocking at the doors of the imperial authorities in London, to seek relief from the federal pact."

Tasmania, in making a case, brings forward other pleas and arguments

showing that it has been seriously hit by joining in the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provided that for the first decade of the Commonwealth, and thereafter so long as Parliament should decide, it should retain for its own activities, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the net revenue from customs and excise duties, the balance being returned to the various states.

Surplus Revenue Act

In 1910, after 10 years, this arrangement was replaced by what was called the Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Act, which provided that the Commonwealth was to retain the whole of the customs and excise revenue, and to make to the Government of each state, by monthly instalments, an annual payment equal to 25¢ per head of the population of the State, estimated by the federal statistician, as existing on Dec. 31, falling in that financial year. Tasmania from this arrangement received \$272,500 in 1921, although in 1900, the year before federation, it gathered only £500,000 from customs and the like.

On the other hand, the Federal Parliament passed two enactments in the years 1912 and 1913, ear-marking \$300,000 to be paid to Tasmania in 10 annual instalments, as compensation for its customs receipts now collected by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has again come to the rescue of Tasmania to the extent of £85,000 per annum, but the State still complains that the federal authorities, and consequently the mainland of Australia, are benefiting to a large extent annually from the direct and indirect taxes imposed by the Commonwealth.

Tasmania holds the view that the Federal Government is too much concerned with the affairs of the Commonwealth on the mainland, and does not give as much time as it might to Tasmania's interests.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 22
THE modern revival in Freemasonry has extended to the Order of Knights Templar, the statutes of which are now being revised. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has set apart £1000 of the amount recently subscribed by the English Knights Templar toward the endowment fund of one of the institutions in Jerusalem, which is being restored following its destruction by the Turks. The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Master of the Order, has suggested that the Knights Templar should, if possible, identify themselves in promoting some definite charitable institution, such as the Red Cross, or give support, year by year, to some one or other of the institutions throughout England which do such splendid and unselfish work, and, if adopted, he has promised his assistance in furthering the efforts. Steps will be taken to once to promulgate a scheme to give effect to the Duke's wishes.

Carlisle, being a city so close to the border line of England and Scotland, has a large number of Scottish residents, among whom may be found a large proportion of Scottish Masons. These latter have formed themselves into a Masonic Service Association, probably taking the name from Brother George Schoonover of Iowa. The scope of the Carlisle brethren, however, is somewhat different from the Iowa association, as the Scotsmen include in their program a series of Sunday evening undenominational sacred services. The first address has just been given by George Middleton, M.P., though, of course, the gatherings are nonpolitical as well as non-denominational. There is, by the way, a charitable side to the association.

This year the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire will hold its annual meeting in the chapter house of Lincoln Cathedral, in which famous and beautiful building Parliament sat on three occasions in the reigns of the first three Edwards, while assizes have also been held in it during the building of the present courts, though it has never before been used for Masonic purposes. On the same occasion sermons will be preached by the Dean of Chester, past Grand Chaplain, on behalf of the Masonic fund for the restoration of the cathedral.

Joseph Walde Pearson has been installed as District Grand Master of the Transvaal. Much of his 36 years Masonic service has been spent in that district, where he was initiated in 1887. He is also a member of the Irish constitution there. He has not confined his energies to the craft, for he is also prominent in the Royal Arch, Mark, Royal Ark Mariners, Ancient and Accepted Rite, in which he holds the thirty-third degree, Secret Monitor, Scarlet Cord, Royal Order of Scotland, Knights Templar, Knights of Malta. He has also taken a great interest in Masonic benevolence and in many public movements.

An apt illustration of the readiness of lodges to come to the help of institutions outside Freemasonry, has just occurred. An officer of the Friars Lodge having noticed an appeal on behalf of the Jews' Infant Schools brought it to the notice of the Lodge, whereupon a donation of £50 was at once forwarded.

A Grand Lodge was recently formed at Belgrade, the capital of Jugoslavia, under the name of the Grand Lodge of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Jugoslavia. This institution is doing splendid work according to the "Neiman," the official organ of Jugoslavia Freemasonry. On the occasion of the wedding of King Alexander, the Grand Lodge presented the King and Queen with beautifully worked-out

Active steps are now being taken for the establishment of the American Order of the Eastern Star, for the benefit of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Freemasons. Juggalo Masonry is taking an active interest in the abolition of social evils, and is dealing with the evils of gambling, the use of intoxicants and alike.

Grand Lodge has decided to enter into fraternal relationships with the Grand Council of Czechoslovakia, and several new subordinate lodges have been sanctioned. Early in the present year a Supreme Council was organized in Czechoslovakia, whose application for recognition to the Lausanne Council is now under consideration. Altogether, the outlook for Freemasonry in these countries is particularly bright and hopeful.

How is it that the Craft in England is able to collect such enormous sums for Masonic charity? An inquiry which has been sent to England from America. It is not difficult to answer such a question. Nearly every lodge appoints an officer who is described as the Almoner, sometimes as the Charity Representative. His duty is to see that the members of the lodge give of their means without stint, but also without detriment to their families. Only within recent times a high tribute has been paid to their efforts by the Marquess of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master of North and East Yorkshire.

West Yorkshire as a Masonic province is growing by leaps and bounds. It has just held its annual meeting at Dewsbury, and now numbers some 10,000 members, as compared with 8897 12 months ago, but, said Sir William Raynor, its Provincial Grand Master, this is not the whole story. Many of the lodges are so congested that it is only at rare intervals new members are admitted, and thus the natural expansion of the order is retarded. In some instances this has arisen from an unduly conservative policy, which he deplored. At Dewsbury, for example, where both lodges are overcrowded, it is 63 years since a new lodge was opened, although during that time the borough has grown immensely in size and importance. He urged the presidency of the organization, when she said:

Welfare measures must be worked out by experts and not until the mass of knowledge indicates the kind of legislation which is needed, should the political organizations of women take up such measures.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the Alliance, went farther when she declared to the congress that the Rome convention had taken no objects far afied from the alliance's aim of securing equality of status and opportunity for women. Mrs. Catt said:

Some of the topics we have discussed have not been intended to do with equality of status and opportunity. By tacit consent we have taken no action on such a subject as divorce, because we are divided on it, but certainly divorce has more to do with equality between men and women than the social legislation we have discussed here.

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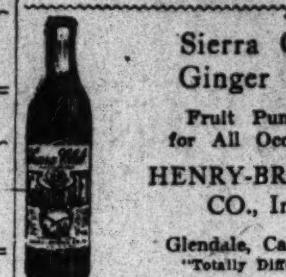
TORONTO, Ont., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Toronto District Union, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened last night, Dr. C. Fraser McTavish, in an address, deplored the evils of modern society. He severely criticized certain types of newspapers that are undermining the morals of the youth.

In one issue of a newspaper which Dr. Fraser had brought to his notice, out of 72 pages, 38 were devoted to advertisements, and in the remainder he found accounts of 17 murders, 5 lynchings, 29 other crimes, 117 divorces, 5 prize fights and several articles likely to cause friction, such as the advisability of Canada breaking with Great Britain, and many other censorable contributions. "The trouble with the world," said Dr. McTavish, "is not between Protestants and Roman Catholics, Capital and Labor, or even between races. It is that men are forgetting God."

That there are in Canada brewers and distillers who are absolute outlaws, was the statement of James Hales of the Ontario Licensed Board. Speaking on the results of prohibition in Ontario, he said a large percentage of manufacturers, school inspectors and clergymen had testified to the beneficial results of prohibition on workers, school children and home life.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Stranger Than Fiction

THE true story surrounding a table which recently appeared at a New York auction is as far superior to much entertaining fiction as is a peacock's tail superior to a cock's feathers.

A few weeks ago an interior decorator for an apartment house bought at an auction a "lot" of furniture with which to make attractive the suites in the building. In this lot, however, were several pieces which failed to meet his requirements and he piled them in an upper hall and told the employees that he would sell them reasonably. One of the elevator men, going up to survey this jumble, was impressed by a table, which he bought.

An hour or so after the purchase one of the residents of the house was interested to hear the man calling a world-famous art studio and asking that an appraiser of furniture be sent up.

"Some one in the house selling an antique?" inquired the resident.

"Yes, sir, that's sure so, sir," answered the purchaser with a broad smile. "And I sure know something about it, being that person myself." Then he told his story. "I have cooked, sir, in the very best families, among the quality, and I know good furniture when I see it. So when I set my eyes on that table I said to myself, 'It's worth something,' and I asked the gentleman what he'd take for it. 'Ten plunks,' says he. So I went down into my pockets and pulled out the bills and paid them to him then and there."

The appraiser from the famous studios came. Ominously silent, he studied every inch of the table. Then he studied it again. "Seems to be a Boule," he said finally, "belonging probably to the Regency or Louis XV." Then he added casually: "Worth a few thousand dollars."

A second authority, connected with an art museum, was sufficiently interested in the reports of the discovery to make the trip to the apartment house and examine it. He confirmed the opinion of the first expert.

Two dealers in antiques have made reasonable offers for the table, but its owner is holding it a little longer on the advice of a decorator who wishes to present it to his rich clientele. The owner's good artistic judgment is balanced by sound business sense, for he is not waiting for an exorbitant price, arguing with wisdom that the intrinsic value of a thing and the price which can be secured for it are not always identical.

The Great Boule

The writer has been studying in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, those collections of French furniture open at present to the public. Several rooms, unfortunately, are closed. A mahogany table ascribed to the Regency bears a striking resemblance in form and in the character of its ornate mounts to the one under discussion.

The great Boule, Andre-Charles, in whose manner this table is executed, was born in 1642, and passed away in 1732, thus doing most of his work in the reign of Louis XIV. Boule was, indeed, so completely the exponent of the spirit of sumptuous elegance which characterizes the court under that great monarch, that in his creations the redundant beauty of seventeenth century Versailles fashions perpetually act as a mirror able to retain forever the images once received.

For 50 years he worked for the court, occupying the privileged abode in the Louvre whose residents were supported by the Crown. No cabinetmaker before him had been so renowned. At Versailles he decorated the famous Cabinet du Dauphin, which now, alas, owing to removal, storage and dispersal, lives only in Boule's drawings for the work, in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, and in a contemporary painting; and apartments for Madame de Maintenon and Philippe of Orléans; and at Fontainebleau (where this year an American Art School is at work) he made beautiful things for the Queen and for Monsieur. Moreover, the inventories, memoirs and catalogues of the period bear testimony to the possession of his work by foreign princes, financiers and collectors. Even the Queen of Siam had a little chest which he made for her. Travelers will recall in the Louvre, in the Musée de Cluny, in the Mobilier National, the Bibliothèque Mazarine, in the collection of San Donato, in San Cloud, in Hertford House and Hamilton Palace many examples of his unexcelled workmanship. When any of these come to public sale they bring almost incredible prices. In 1882, for instance, two large armchairs from the collections of the Duke of Hamilton sold at Christie's for £12,075 sterling.

Mahogany

The table is mahogany. Only the very end of the reign of Louis XIV comes within the mahogany period, and although Boule saw the first imports of this material, he himself applied his inlays chiefly to a soft white wood. It seems scarcely probable, therefore, that the Table-of-the-Strange-History is an original Andre-Charles Boule work.

This great artist, however, has given his name to a style of marquetry which originated in the fourteenth century, as we know from inventories belonging to the reign of Charles V, and which was continued after him by four of his sons and many followers. It is probable that the derelict so strangely brought into a foreign harbor belongs to the Regency (1715-1723) or to the mature reign of Louis XV (1723-1774), when mahogany was at the height of its popularity.

The Desk

Apparently it was made for bibelots, for its glass top, set in a mahogany frame, opens, leaving a compartment below. What appears to be tortoise shell of a very reddish tone is laid as a veneer completely around the table below the lid and on it is superimposed a gilt-bronze tracery put together in the Boule manner with glue and tiny nails hammered down and chased. In the middle, marking the front of the table, is an ornate mount

showing two boys, one of them holding a bird aloft. The cabriole legs are edged, as was characteristic of this master, with brass figures, these representing the head and torso of a woman. The feet have brass mounts.

The table is not in perfect repair;

some of its ornament has loosened,

but it is believed that no pieces are lost.

Who has so little romantic imagination as to remain unmoved by the appearance in America and among the modernities of an apartment house of this beautiful triumphant from an age of regal pomp? Who would not like to live with it and question it regarding its observations and adventures during the two centuries which probably have intervened since it was tenderly fashioned for some great personage?

To Clean and Mend

Kid Gloves

To clean light kid gloves, such as white, tan, pearl-gray, and other light shades, put a quarter of a pint of gasoline in a clean pint jar, drop the pair of gloves in and leave them there over night, with the cover screwed on tight. Take them out, cover them with a thick layer of cornstarch, roll them in a towel, and lay them aside until they are perfectly dry. Then brush them with a clean Turkish towel, using a circular movement, until they are entirely free from the cornstarch. Be very careful not to have the gasoline anywhere near a flame or a fire.

When a seam bursts open in either a kid or a fabric glove, it can be mended by an over-and-over stitch, but when there is a hole or a tear between the fingers, the buttonhole stitch must be used in order to make the repair a permanent one.

To mend fabric gloves, it is better to use cotton thread rather than silk, as cotton will be less conspicuous on account of its lack of luster. For kid gloves, fine silk thread of the same color as the gloves should be used. With a very fine needle first work round the entire edge of a straight tear or rip with buttonhole stitches placed not too close together. The stitches thus made provide a firm edge for the second sewing. Now place the edges of the rip together and work over them with medium-close buttonhole stitches.

To mend a more or less jagged tear or hole, first sew around the edges of the hole with a buttonhole stitch, then draw the hole together neatly by means of cross stitches, merely catching the thread in the first stitches made and not into the glove material.

A Child's Frock

A charming frock is made of red dotted Swiss with ruffled white organdy collar and cuffs. A band of white organdy six inches wide is set in six inches from the bottom of the dress, on which are appliqued three groups of red Swiss flowers and leaves. These are buttonholed around with red strand silk, which is also used for the stems. A heavy black running stitch is put on the Swiss on either side of the insert, and a bow of black cire ribbon at the opening in the front of the collar hangs to the bottom of the dress hem and finishes this frock.

This design for a child under six years requires 2½ yards of Swiss and three-fourths of a yard of organdy. It is also made up quite effectively in checked gingham.

Pressing Organies

Organie collars, cuffs, and sashes retain their crispness much better if they are washed in cold water. No starching is needed for the permanent-finish organies. A little borax in the rinse water will give them a certain clearness and smoothness.

If organie gowns or accessories



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

A Boule Table Belonging Probably to the Period of Louis XV

This table has reached New York in some mysterious manner and was sold at auction as part of a "lot." An astute purchaser bought it after this from an ignorant owner for \$10 and has been offered several thousands for it. He is holding it for a better opportunity. The table is mahogany and stands 31½ inches high, and measures across the top 18 x 30 inches.

are not soiled but mussed, they can be renewed by sponging with borax water and pressing with a moderately hot iron. A very hot iron is apt to cause material to wrinkle and to bunch up.

A warm iron will leave a spotless surface almost like new. This treatment is especially good for colored organies, as the less they are washed the better the color keeps.

White organdie put away in blue paper will hold its whiteness and not turn yellow.

A Staircase of Storage Boxes

A house with numerous places for storage is hailed with joy by the housekeeper. Receptacles for out-of-season garments and articles not in frequent use mean fewer hours spent in keeping things in order.

The stairway to the attic may conveniently be placed in a bedroom closet over the stairway leading to the floor below. If only six broad steps are used, the attic will be found sufficiently accessible for the infrequent trips which must be made to it. Here then is the foundation for delightful storage boxes. The tops of the steps should be provided with hinges, forming lids. The first step makes an ideal shoe box. A strip of wood nailed inside near the top of the slanting back of the box will serve as a rest on which to hang the heels of the shoes. In the second box hats may be placed. The other steps may hold out-season garments and bedding.

Glace Nuts

2 cupsful sugar.

1 cupful boiling water.

1/2 tablespoony cream of tartar.

Put ingredients in a smooth saucepan. Stir. Place on stove and heat to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup begins to discolor.

Wash off sugar which adheres to sides of saucepan, as in making fondant. Remove saucepan from fire and place in larger saucepan of cold water instantly to stop boiling. Remove from cold water during dripping. Take nuts separately on a long pin, dip in syrup to cover, remove from syrup and place on oiled paper.

Yum Yums

1 egg beaten

1 cupful sugar

1/2 cupful flour

(mixed)

2 tablespoony baking powder (and

1/4 teaspoonful salt

sifted)

1/4 cupful chopped walnuts

1 cupful chopped dates

Mix well. Pour into shallow greased pan and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven. While hot cut into

pans and serve.

Cream Zenda

PURITY is the first consideration. "ZENDA" CREAM becomes an ideal Cleanser for Face-Neck-Arms. The fresh Lemon Juice, and Imported Bay Rum put this product in a class of its own.

Perhaps the most satisfactory rakes for lawn work are made of bamboo. These rakes are either imported from Japan or made in California, and are extremely light. At the same time, they can be used as successfully as any other rake for cleaning up lawns and walks, although they are not heavy enough, of course, to use when preparing soil for planting.

There must be some way of moving material about, but the ordinary wheelbarrow is difficult for a woman to handle. A child's express wagon is much more satisfactory. Such a wagon, if stoutly built, with wheels that are not too small, can be readily hauled about, transporting whatever may be necessary in the way of plants, fertilizers, sods or tools.

The woman who cares for her own flowers will find a garden basket very useful. These baskets are stoutly made, and yet light to handle. It should have a supply of labels, a notebook and a carpenter's pencil, a pencil of this kind being much easier to handle when wearing gloves than one of the ordinary size.

Gloves will be necessary, if the gar-

den maker has any wish to keep her hands unblemished. The time will come, though, when the enthusiastic gardener will remove her gloves and get into the soil with bare hands, regardless of the consequences. Then she will need a can of hand cleanser which will take off most of the dirt without the necessity of using water—a temporary measure, of course.

The best gloves to use, by the way,

are those made of cotton which can be washed or if badly soiled replaced at small cost. I know of one woman who sews the leg of a stocking to each glove wrist, pulling it up over her arm to give additional protection.

Some of the gloves sold in the stores have gauntlets, but they are too much in the way to be satisfactory.

An apron is a great help. Such an apron can be made at home of light rayon cloth or canvas or oil cloth.

Finally, there should be a broad-brimmed hat, for protection from the sun.

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Novelties in Silver and Plate for the Table

WHAT a charm highly-polished silver adds to the table! It is not always easy, however, to perform the labor required to keep it bright. The fact that a tarnish-resistant silver has been discovered will be welcome news to the housewife. The inventor is Harold Turner of Messrs. William Turner & Co., Sheffield.

In order to be hall-marked, silver must not contain more than 7½ per cent of alloy, and it was quite by chance that an alloy was found that has the effect of preserving the silver from tarnishing for two years. At present attention is being concentrated on perfecting this invention and as soon as this is done it is to be hoped that an electro-plate will be developed which has the same advantage.

Already there is a pearl-finished plate on the market with a frosted appearance which does not need polishing but requires only washing in a soap solution to which a drop of ammonia has been added. This, however, is obviously not adapted to all purposes though it is particularly suited to such things as ice-cups in which it was recently seen in a new design, the cup having a handle and being made in one with a little saucer.

Will You Have It Cold or Hot?

A number of other original and practical ideas are found in the silversmith's stores and in the electro-plate showrooms of the big stores. An especially useful novelty is a pierced electro-plated syphon stand, with an ice container at the base, which helps to keep drinks cold on the table.

Another housewife's problem, that of retaining the heat of the gravy in an open gravy boat, has also been solved by a clever arrangement of a hidden hot-water compartment at the base of the boat. The water is poured in through a hole at the back of the boat, and the screw stopper for it forms part of the handle. This sauce boat is made in both silver and plate and in designs of different periods including a James I. and a Georgian pattern.

A recent innovation which is being much appreciated is in the form of pierced electro-plated holders, in which fireproof glass dishes can be placed for serving. These were first made to cover only the sides of the dishes, but are now made complete and can be used separately for other purposes. They are made in various shapes, both round and oval, the casseroles being especially favored. A porridge dish in the same style is also charming and will insure the porridge being served piping hot.

Very clever was an idea recently noticed at an exhibition in the form of an ordinary entrée dish, which had a rack at one side, against which the lid is rested while serving. Entrée dishes have never seemed quite suitable for serving vegetables, and a well-known firm has recently introduced as a novelty delightful dishes for the purpose which are copies in electro-plate of the ordinary chin

THE HOME FORUM

To Conserve the Human Touch

SOMEWHERE I have read of two figures looking at a painting—a wooded scene of wagon-ruts that trail and twine through an opening of lacy trees and feather away to a blur in bushes crowned with an azure sky. The little maid expresses her dislike for the wagon-ruts, she sees in them a familiarity that breeds contempt, they ought to have been kept out of the picture. But, flashes the artist by her side, "That's the perfect touch! The sign of the human blending with nature."

We have acquired many contacts in our growing and expanding civilization, but as we have apprehended these acquisitions the human touch seems often to have faded away. There is always retained the human touch in all complex affairs. Friends bemoan the lack of the human element in industry, and anon they set their faces in contentious array. Much is always lost in the tussle, but this never comes out: men refuse to be reduced to cog in a vast machine, the human touch must be brought back somehow to unite the labor of the head with the labor of the hand. Brain and brain are held together by the human element. I am not an expert, but that seems probable.

♦ ♦ ♦

The impressive thing to me is not that people lack sympathy, but that somehow they have lost the art of expressing it. Our age is very suppressive, and in some cases the fountains of sympathy have become sealed, that is, feelings are covered over by protective shields to save the instincts. In other cases the sympathy is shown awkwardly. There is an art of expressing sympathy just as you may present a rose; it may be given so that you torture with its prickles rather than regale with its fragrance. Very often sympathy is appraised as callousness. The Esquimaux thinks ice-fields the most fascinating things in the world; but Americans think the emerald fields are to be preferred. Sympathy makes allowances; it is a fellow feeling always operative, it is the universal human element.

♦ ♦ ♦

The places of greatest power in Dante's *Divina Commedia* are where the poet gets down to the human level in meeting certain human characters in his sojourn; it is these portions that give the poem imperishable literary merit.

No English novelist has been more the subject of criticism from the academic standpoint than Charles Dickens. But he is still a literary idol. Literary fashions come and go, but Dickens holds his place in human hearts because of the deep call of the human out of his pages. Observation and imagination of very superior quality have gone into the making of his characters, most of which stand out marked with some peculiar gesture. Striking traits are molded into a character. The result is Gary Gamp.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 postage paid to all countries. One year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of the newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any Christian Science Reading Room may do so now, as there are no longer any news stands. They must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Cost of remitting copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent 2 cents
Up to 24 pages.....	2 cents 3 cents
Up to 32 pages.....	2 " 4 "

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Advertising rates given in separate application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations);

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HÉRÁLDE DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
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June Honey

Warm June brings
the small white Clover. Field
scented field,

Round farms like islands in the rolling
weald.

It spreads thick-flowering or in wild-
ness springs

Short-stemmed upon the naked downs,
to yield

A richer store of honey than the Rose,
The Pink, the Honeysuckle. Thence
there flows

Nectar of clearest amber, redolent
Of every flower scent

That the warm wind upgathers as he
goes. —Martin Armstrong

Simple Worth

It was on a road that skirted the edge of a majestic wood in Illinois. A tiny girl sat beside her father on the high seat of a farm wagon, drawn by two well-groomed, strong limbed horses whose arched necks bore the heavy vehicle as proudly as ever their brethren the coach of king or queen. High above, the trees' great branches interlocked, making a shadowy arch. Spicy puffs, drifts of multicolored leaves and the fragrant residue of other seasons crunched under the heavy wheels, making a trail of incense.

Squirrels chattered saucily at the intruders and then whisked out of sight as if by magic; a bird swept from a low-hung bough, circled and swung back again; occasional frail waxen blooms hung inviting signals and the far call of a dove from the heart of the woods cast a deep spell of peace.

A river wound its way beside the road, sometimes entirely screened, sometimes flashing broadly into view, tossing back the beams of the late afternoon sun and mingling its liquid voice with those of the forest.

They were going to the weaver's. There was to be a new carpet in the child's home. A thrifty little mother had taken sheets of white domestic, worn too threadbare for use, and many thin old garments, and dyed them crimson and purple and blue and yellow. She had taken also gay bits of the little girl's frocks and of her own, had torn them all into long strips and sewed them end for end, rolling them into symmetrical balls.

Many happy family stories had been woven into these balls during a winter of nightly sewing, and now a great burlap bag held enough of them for a carpet. They were to be woven into pretty soft-colored widths on a hand loom. Then these would be sewed together and fitted carefully as an entire floor covering.

It is many years since that day,

but the little girl still recalls the home of the weaver. It was a tiny cottage with its two unscrubbed doors awning wide open, the white pine floor uncooled until beautiful and snowy. The looms stood in a corner of the living room already burdened with a piece of work.

There were several children and a great shaggy dog, a mother cat and a number of fluffy kittens. A valiant, plucky chickadee strutted about the place, together with a flock of yellow hens; a barrel-stave hammock offered hospitality and rest.

Comfort, contentment, honest effort, and simple worth.

Apple Blossoms of Acadia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many have heard of the lovely Acadian orchards

Where the drooping branches in May

trail dainty laces of gray-green

Leaves 'gainst a May sky deep blue as

the ocean;

Then suddenly burst into radiant pink

and white blossoms.

Scenting the winding roads of the

lovely Annapolis valley,

Carpeting acres of furrowed soil with

their fluttering petals.

An orchard old I know where the gnarled trunks
Make quaint twisted seats and play-houses for children.
A house once stood in the "midst of the orchard and lilacs
Still guard the gate where a pale narcissus lingers;
Long birches in the deep gully behind the ocean;
Show almost ghostly against a wood of deep shadows.
A place of enchantment it is at eve when the robin
Sings its good night song from its nest on the branches.

Erica Austin Selfridge.

Strength Through Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUNDLED, shorn of his strength;

the wise man pointed out the folly of thinking that "stolen waters are sweet." The pretense that good can result from evil was the ancient lie of the serpent.

All causation is spiritual. Cause is never to be found in matter or evil. Mankind's slowness in discerning this fact is, doubtless, the main reason for its failure in the past to attribute physical discord and inability to a disregard for God's precepts,—that is, to a lack of obedience to Truth. With the discovery of Christian Science, God's divine Principle, was revealed to be the cause or creator of all that is real and permanent. God's law is therefore perfect and immutable, maintaining the spiritual universe, including spiritual man, perpetually intact. The perception of this fact, together with obedience to spiritual law, corrects material sense, bringing adjustment into human affairs with attendant joy, health, satisfaction, power, and strength.

When Samson in his prison turned again to God as the source of strength, praying for power over the enemy, he was so strengthened as to be able again to further the deliverance of Israel. A clearer understanding of God as Life, in whom he could find refuge, would unquestionably have brought about his own deliverance as well. Christian Science brings this consolation to erring mankind,—that however far they may have seemed to stray, or however greatly they may have seemed to transgress God's law, the way back is always open, through obedience. The effort to live aright is always aided by divine Love. The Psalmist sang, "Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand." It is never too late to repent and to turn from wrongdoing. This is emphatically stated on page 326 of *Science and Health*: "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement. Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way. 'Who did hinder you, that ye should not obey the truth?'" In such obedience lieth man's health, security, happiness, prosperity, and strength.

In the fields of art, music, architecture, mechanics, it would seem a truism to state that a departure from basic laws would result in loss of strength; yet why should such an effect be less obvious in the field of ontology,—that is, in the science of real being? How can the superfluous, the forbidden, the illicit, the reprehensible, fail to result in weakness and loss of power in mankind? Or how can seeming deviations from divine Principle, God, who is the Life of man, be supposed to augment man's pleasure, charm, or strength? Centuries ago,

angefangen, wie du sollest. Du hast mit dem Einmaleins der Christlichen Wissenschaft begonnen, und nichts als unrechte Absicht kann deinen Fortschritt hindern. Wenn du aus Wahren Beweisgründen arbeitest und bestest, wird dein Vater dir den Weg aufzeigen. Wer hat euch aufgehalten, der Wahrheit nicht zu gehorchen?" In solchem Gehorsam liegt des Menschen Gesundheit, Geborgenheit, Glückseligkeit, Wohlfahrt und Kraft.

Long Memory

Once every year a breath of happiness comes faintly to her as she sits and sews;

For June brings dreams that still have power to bless.

The scent of an unseen syringa bush

From round the corner of a neighboring yard

Comes up to her, and memory with a rush

Brings back the careless, unforgotten past.

Once more she is a girl and sews her seam

On the broad step of a green-shuttered house,

Syringas on each side, and in a dream

She sees again the narrow brick-laid path

That leads, box-edged, to a white picket gate.

Syringas arch above her sunny head.

—Lilla Cabot Perry

Dandelions

I love the dandelion, love its lavish unselfishness, its untamable glee, its amazed gold, its intricate splendor, its wondrous life, its delicate beauty, its declaration that close against the ground may spring a glee and glory which words do but encumber and do not elucidate. They are the very blossoming out of the eternal and regal surprise of this world. They transfigure the ground with delight...

They make me kinsman of the resurrection. They leap like a sun-drenched thought. They do not grow; they alight like an angel at the Bethlehem house. They are not sent for; they just come. Common folks they are, but clad in golden glory like children of a great king.

When winter has been long and rigorous and its closing months have been perverse and there seems no outcome of long weeks of sulky weather, save hope delayed, then the dandelions make a rush like sombering childhood and sprawl around abundant glory and embodied joy of arrived harvest, as of wheat fields all gold. They give no promissory note, nor send a bluebird with melodious bugle to declare their march, but tumble to the ground, sprawl about like a frolick of sunbeams kicking up, but do not kick up dust, but just sunlight, liquid sunlight.—William A. Quayle, in "With Earth and Sky."

The Bee

A yellow-banded bee did come,
An' softly pitch wi' hush'n hum
Upon a bean, an' there did sip,
Upon a swäy়en blossom's lip.

—Thomas Bewick.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1923

EDITORIALS

A SENSE of humor does not often characterize legislative assemblies, and the British House of Commons is not more fully invested with it than are its fellows in the lawmaking business. If it were, it surely never would have solemnly appointed a committee to investigate the question of betting on horse races. If there is any phenomenon in English life

The Evil of Betting

which is apparent to the casual observer, it is the fact that the betting is the important phase of the racing, and that without it there would be no races. Nor is this peculiarly an English phenomenon. The same thing is true in the United States, and such horse racing as is still practiced in America is done either in states that legalize betting, or that wink at notorious evasions of the law.

It is fair, however, to say for the British investigation into this evil that it was undertaken for the specific purpose of determining how great was the volume of the betting transactions, and how practicable would be the project of levying a tax upon them for the purpose of supplying needed revenue. Some of the facts elicited are exceedingly interesting. One member of the committee put the situation in a phrase when he said, "Everybody from duke to dustman seems caught in the whirl of excitement." This epigram was based upon his observations at the running of the Derby. It was found that at that race 2000 bookmakers were doing business actively, but that the volume of betting between individuals outside the systematized endeavors of the bookmakers constituted the major part of the gambling operations. More than 20,000 people bought a chance in the sweepstakes, and a prize of over £32,000 was won by a woman mill worker in Yorkshire. A stenographer won £10,000 in another gambling combination, and a street-sweeper was credited with like winnings. Of course, the immediate effect of the wide promulgation of such facts, brought out by official investigation, will be to stimulate some hundreds of thousands of mill workers, stenographers and street-sweepers to stake their money for the profit of the bookmakers, with but a remote chance of repeating the success of the one or two fortunate ones.

The report of the British committee is naturally not yet ready. It is reasonable, however, to anticipate that it will set forth the enormous proportions attained by the betting mania in England, and that it may recommend the levying of some form of impost by which the public treasury may reap a certain revenue. But if this shall be indeed the proposition submitted to the British people, it is to be hoped that both the moral sense of the Nation and the economic intelligence of its rulers will rise in opposition to any such proposal. The obvious immorality of granting public countenance, and legalization to betting, in return for a share in the proceeds, is apparent. In the United States a proposition of precisely this same sort was fought out and won by the moral forces in the community when the Louisiana Lottery was put out of business. Nobody has suffered; except a few millionaire stockholders in that colossal project for the spoliation of the many, while an end was put to an enterprise which preyed upon citizens of every state of the Union.

England already goes further in the direction of legalizing race-track betting than any other Anglo-Saxon nation, and much further than is good for either the purses or the morals of her people. To establish such an institution as the Casino at Monte Carlo in an English city would arouse instant and effective protest. Hence to legalize a system by which in a comparatively few days a vastly greater amount of gambling is permitted throughout the Nation than Monte Carlo practices in months of its operation, seems a very curious inconsistency on the part of British law. Viewed purely from the economic standpoint, there can be no defense for even the present British system of legalizing limited bookmaking, and particularly not for any extension of that legalization by accepting a share in the profits. If there are a few who occasionally profit by winning heavy stakes, the fact remains that all through the land the very class of people who can least afford to part with any portion of their earnings are encouraged to give up their money to feed the rapacity of the gamblers.

It is to be hoped that the report of this committee, whatever its recommendations may be, will result in such an airing of the gambling evil in England as to lead to some effective method for suppressing, rather than for extending further, the approval and the countenance of the Imperial Government for a notorious, scandalous, and ruinous evil.

ALTHOUGH he treated his subject largely in a vein of satire, it is still hard to believe that Dr. J. Walter Carr,

"A Medical Utopia"

who delivered the annual oration of the Medical Society in London recently, did not feel that back of his satire was a stratum of truth representing what was not far from being the real desire of at least some members of the medical profession. He entitled his subject "Life and Problems in a Medical Utopia," and he outlined his general trend of thought by suggesting that, "now we have a Ministry of Health, fully established, and many members of our profession strongly advocating a state medical service, it may be interesting to consider some of the conditions of life and some of the professional problems which would call for consideration if, not the medical profession as a whole, but, what is quite a different matter, the officials of the Ministry of Health were in a position to rule the country in a despotic manner as a benevolent autocracy."

And then he sketched a picture of what the future might possibly hold in store for the layman, taking as his example a young couple embarking on matrimony. His picture included, of course, complete medical exami-

nation, with a careful investigation into the family history of each, the alleged facts so discovered to be filed for reference. Then, naturally, their children would be required to visit a welfare center once a week, until, on reaching school age, they would be handed over to the care of the medical officer. The subject of teeth and appendix and "other superfluous parts" would receive due attention, the doctor indicating that the protagonists of inoculation would probably evolve a serum to combat most of the human ailments, even to the common cold.

Dr. Carr's address was not, however, entirely confined to poking fun—with backing of seriousness behind it—at various theories and schools of thought, for he declared toward the close of his remarks that the greatest danger of a medical autocracy was loss of freedom, and that he would rather see England free than perfectly healthy. What he should have said and emphasized is the fact that real freedom would carry with it the fullest degree of physical harmony. A medical Utopia might be highly desirable from the standpoint of the so-called medical sciences, but from the standpoint of the people's best welfare it would be the very opposite.

EVIL and lawlessness, in whatever form they array themselves, court nothing so much as that publicity, that gratuitous advertising and exploiting, which those who offend against the law crave as recognition of their wantonness. It is time the American people took account of what is going on around them. They have become possessed by the senseless fear that the enforcement of the law of the land could not be realized. The rumrunners and bootleggers have told them that no power, federal or state, was competent to cope with the united forces of evil which are defying the solemn mandate of more than 100,000,000 free people. And these same free people have been inclined to believe this. It is not true, as the facts prove.

There have been open and flagrant violations of the prohibition law. This cannot be denied. But these violations have not been as widespread, nor have the offenders been as immune from punishment as the public has been led to believe. The criminal purposely parades his success in violating the law. The housebreaker and the footpad prosper in their nefarious practices in the exact degree that they induce fear on the part of the public who are their potential victims. The rumrunner and bootlegger profit by the publicity which is given their disgraceful trade. Outside the three-mile limit they fly the black flag in boasted defiance of the law, exacting a toll which their victims pay willingly as a reward for "courageous" service rendered. Have not their dauntlessness and bravery been lauded in columns of gratuitous publicity? The people have been told that fabulous fortunes are being made by these outlawed freebooters in their floating hulks anchored along Rdm Row.

But the facts discredit all this. The despicable trade loses all its romance and glamour in the light of undisputed testimony. In a statement recently issued by Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner of the United States, it is shown that "major imports of distilled spirits to the near-by liquor-smuggling sources altogether amount to slightly over 1 per cent of the pre-prohibition American liquor withdrawals." Mr. Haynes is specific. He says:

It is readily seen that there is less occasion to worry over the "rum fleet" smugglers than over domestic concoction of fraudulent spirits. If a greater amount is smuggled in than these figures show it is certain that expansion comes by means of adulteration and rectification or is synthetic stuff smuggled out and in again. The percentage of "good" liquor found in Government confiscations amounts to less than 1 per cent. Recent magazine and newspaper revelations bear out this statement.

Surely this does not look like a wholesale breaking down of the law! What of the boasts of the rumrunners and the propagandists of nullification? The American people have been told that the United Kingdom, through its exports of liquor to Canada, the West Indies, and the Bahamas, is flooding the United States with the products of its distilleries. Against this claim are the facts, indisputable because they are official, that whereas the United Kingdom in the year 1913, before prohibition, exported 1,624,136 gallons of liquor to Canada, it exported but 813,105 gallons last year. The exports to the West Indies and the Bahamas last year, on the other hand, did show a considerable increase over the year 1913. But the interesting fact remains that if all this exported liquor had been smuggled into the United States, it would have equaled less than three-fourths of 1 per cent of the total paid liquor-withdrawals for consumption in the United States for the fiscal year 1913.

So it appears that those who buy, at extortionate prices, the poison concoctions dispensed by the bootleggers and their accomplices, are consuming, instead of what they are told are imported liquors, the noxious wares made up of drugs and denatured alcohol. The peddlers of these wares are not the friends and champions of that "personal liberty" in whose behalf they claim to risk their freedom, if not their lives, in a trade which they have taught their victims to believe to be picturesque. They are not the friends of anything which Americans cherish. Least of all are they the friends of those who have been deceived into believing that they are the dauntless crusaders against oppressive laws.

THE playthings of yesterday often become the practical tools or utilities of today. The airplane, the object of experimentation and admiration since the days of its adaptation to practical uses, seems about to lose some of the romance which has surrounded it by being compelled to carry the white man's burden. A few days ago it was announced that an official of the American Railway Express Company was negotiating for proposals to carry packages of merchan-

dise and other articles between the Atlantic coast and Chicago. The plan, ostensibly, is to establish a trunk or through line of service which will be fed by the sections adjacent to the terminals, thus making the service available to many millions of people.

Almost simultaneously came the announcement that ambitious publishers were planning to deliver the editions of their daily papers by airplane to subscribers temporarily residing in some of the New England summer resorts and camps. These undertakings probably are only the forerunners of like enterprises which will be fostered and encouraged if their success is assured. Through the trackless air, by day and night, there no doubt soon will be speeding, in sections and relays, the broad-winged ships of commerce.

In these utilities, the steam-engine, the turbine turned by the relentless weight of falling water, the motor-driven vehicles now so common everywhere, the airplane gradually yielding to the mastery of mankind, and in the thousand and one utilities which have been perfected and adapted to utilitarian uses, commendable progress has been shown. Through understanding mankind has learned to avail himself, for his comfort and happiness, of the once hidden and unknown forces. He talks half way round the world and receives an answer almost in the twinkling of an eye. He rides above the mountains and valleys and spans a continent in a day.

Now the burdens of commerce, perhaps, are to be lifted aloft and sent broadcast through the air. And yet the limit has not been reached, though one can but marvel as to what the next step will be. The first locomotive, thundering along at a speed of twelve miles an hour, was the marvel of the generation in which it was evolved. Will future generations look back upon the age of the airplane and also smile?

CONSIDERABLE attention is being paid just now to world crop conditions. From now until harvest this subject will become increasingly important in all discussions relating to business conditions. Although too early to form any accurate estimate as to what the final outcome will be, cotton crop prospects in the United States are encouraging. The recent Government report making the condition of the crop as 71 per cent of normal was a little under the ten-year average for the end of May. Unofficial estimates indicate an increase of 9 to 10 per cent in acreage over last year. An increase of 9 per cent would mean an area of 37,519,680 acres, and would indicate a total crop of 12,300,000 bales. Last year the cotton crop amounted to 9,729,048 bales, and in 1921, 7,953,641 bales. The Department of Agriculture reported this week that there was some deterioration in eastern sections, with considerable replanting necessary.

Winter wheat and corn are reported as backward, due to unfavorable weather conditions. Spring wheat promises a smaller yield than last year. The fact, however, that wheat options on the Chicago Board of Trade this week reached new low prices for the year would seem to indicate the expectation of a bountiful harvest in the United States. The only regrettable feature is that farmers are not being paid a price for their products sufficient to meet the higher cost of farming. Rye, oats, and barley promise well. The Government reports favorable prospects for fruits generally.

Industrial activity throughout the United States shows little change. There has been a good deal of talk of recession and depression, but the fact is production is still near the peak, freight car loadings are still breaking records for this season of the year, retail buying is heavy and there is practically no unemployment. There are fewer indications of a business boom, and in some quarters, particularly in cotton mill operations, there has been a slowing down. Even in these lines the promise is for better things when prices become stable. General conditions are just what might be expected after the recent unnatural and undesirable industrial speeding up, accompanied by price inflation. Things are settling down to a normal, steady gait.

When economic conditions in Europe have been restored, it is expected that the commerce of the world will be of vaster proportions than ever before. There is an accumulated demand for raw and manufactured products of all kinds. It has been nearly ten years since the European nations have been financially able to purchase what they need from other countries, even for the most ordinary uses. When credit conditions have again become established abroad, a world prosperity such as never before enjoyed may be expected.

Editorial Notes

THE Janaische Zeitung, a daily paper of Jena, Germany, has just celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The Boston News Letter, which is said to be the oldest American newspaper, and which was established by Bartholomew Green in 1704, was thus founded 31 years later than the German journal. In its entire history the biggest "story" of the Janaische Zeitung was, doubtless, Napoleon's defeat of the Prussians at Jena in 1806. The handling of news has gone forward with great strides in the past two centuries and a half. But the same family that founded the Janaische Zeitung 250 years ago operates it today.

LIONS in an airplane seem strangely out of place, yet when all other means of transportation fail, presumably the air is more satisfactory than nothing at all. Anyhow, it may be presumed that the pilot of the mail plane which brought three young lions from Brussels to Paris the other day was more than glad when he reached his destination. Lions may be all right, and airplanes may be all right, but somehow they do not seem to the ordinary individual to mix very happily.

"June Week" at Annapolis

The following article was written by a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

WITH the advent of "June Week," there is perhaps no other graduating class in the country that looks forward to the future with more concern than the present first class at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. One might ask why the young men of this class, who are all about to receive commissions in the United States Navy and Marine Corps, should thus look forward to the future.

It is true that under the old plan of things they were assured of a good position, but since the Washington Conference there has been quite a change in the outlook. A few years ago a career in the United States Navy as a commissioned officer was a thing greatly to be desired, and held promise of active service and reasonably rapid promotion, but today there is a good deal of apprehension among young officers that the naval profession is not what it used to be, and still further there is a feeling that the successful carrying out of the Washington agreement may put it completely in the background of lively activities. Even today the question of reasonable promotion is beginning to loom up as a black storm cloud.

At the beginning of the year 1922 there were in the United States Navy 1432 lieutenants, 713 lieutenants (junior grade), and 944 ensigns. Now, an ensign who passes his examinations for promotion becomes a lieutenant (junior grade) at the end of three years, and lieutenant at the end of three more years. The promotion from lieutenant to lieutenant-commander is made only as vacancies exist. At the present time vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-commander occur at the rate of less than 100 per year. It is not likely that there will be any increase in this number. Of course, this does not mean that the last officer on the list of lieutenants will be fourteen years a lieutenant, as there are a considerable number of lieutenants who have come up from the ranks, and many of these will retire within a few years, after thirty years' service, but at the same time it does mean that promotion will be far from rapid. It also means that some of the present midshipmen at the academy, of which there are about 2100, may be forced to look to civil life for their livelihood.

Now, Annapolis offers a young man a splendid education along certain lines. There is no other country in the world, that prepares its midshipmen for commissions in the navy so thoroughly as does the United States. From the time the candidate enters as a "plebe," except for the time that he is on leave, three months during the four years at Annapolis, he is constantly under training. He has regular hours for study; regular hours for play; his room is inspected every day for neatness; his studies are selected with the utmost care, and so much time and thought are given him in his preparation for a commission that he jokingly refers to himself as a "pampered pet of the populace."

He is not, however, a "pampered pet," for he must go to sea in the summer, shovel coal, scrub decks, and do the work of a regular enlisted man in order to fit him for his commission, and when he is in Annapolis, his day is a long one, including five hours of study, three hours of recitation, and an hour and twenty minutes of drill every day except Saturday and Sunday. In addition nearly every midshipman takes part in some form of organized athletics so that there is very little time for him to think about his troubles.

But how does this prepare him for civil life? It is true that an Annapolis man gets a splendid training; that he is broadened by travel which he gets on the summer cruises; that he is taught self-reliance; and that he learns that, even if he doesn't know the answer to a problem, it exists somewhere and he can find it. He even gets instruction in coaching athletic teams. The education at Annapolis can hardly be called classical, and yet with so much time devoted to the numerous special studies such as tactics, which are taught to the first class men in submarine chasers representing battleships, torpedoes, ordnance and gunnery, seamanship, navigation, and international law, it can hardly be called a technical education.

The appropriation for the United States Naval Academy for the year ending June 30, 1923, was \$2,229,461. This is quite a sum of money for the Government to expend yearly in training young men for careers which may never materialize, particularly if they are not prepared for other careers. Of course, the old adage, "No great loss without some small gain," is applicable here, for, in case of war, graduates of Annapolis who have been in civil life make excellent officers, as the last war proved. Also, men educated in a national school have more the idea of being citizens of the United States, and less the idea of being citizens of a particular state. Also, an Annapolis man with a couple of years at an engineering school, with his splendid foundation of mathematics and his start along technical lines, should be able to get a degree in almost any kind of engineering. Some of them have been very successful in business and law; and some, Secretary Weeks, for example, have become successful politicians.

However, if the Government is to gain directly the benefits of its investments in Annapolis, it would seem that other fields with the Government must be provided for the graduate. What about opening other corps? Congress is thinking about making paymasters, naval constructors, and civil engineers into line officers. Why not begin at the other end and make Annapolis men, who ordinarily become line officers, into paymasters and civil engineers. Naval constructors are naval academy graduates who have had special post-graduate instruction in technical schools. It might be a good idea even to select chaplains from the graduates of Annapolis. Why could not the consular and diplomatic services be opened to these men? It would seem that this would be an excellent field for them. Truly, if Annapolis is to be kept running, it is well to consider what is to become of its graduates.

Results and the Joy of Accomplishment

The biggest and finest thing in business is the building of men, writes Joseph French Johnson, president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in Forbes Magazine. Recently a questionnaire was put out regarding the qualifications deemed essential for success as an industrial executive. Replies indicated that personal qualifications such as character, judgment, and ability to understand and handle men were rated at three times the value of purely technical ability. This rating does not minimize the importance of specialized technical knowledge; a man must have that or his personal qualifications will be of no use. But it does emphasize the importance of the human, humane, factors in management.

Whatever his ability or station in life, everybody desires an open road for his talents. He may be given this by responsibility and opportunity to make decisions. An executive should be told what should be done and why, but not how. The joy of accomplishment and doing work well can be counted on to bring results.